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ARQUISTA CHAPADO

Vocabulary
and
Expressions
in Macao's
Portuguese Creole

Miguel Serra Faria and Norman Norman Baxter

MAQUISTA CHAPADO

CHIA'PADO Vocabulary and Expressions in Maccao's Portuguese Creole

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INDEX

INTRODUCTION	vii
1. The purpose of this vocabulary	vii
2. Organization criteria	ix
3. Structure of the entries	x
4. The orthography of Maquista	xii
5. Phonetic transcription	xv
6. Grammatical representation	xxiii
7. Etymology	xxiv
VOCABULARY	3
APPENDIX: MACANESE NAMES	175
1. Unusual names	177
2. Family names	183
3. Nicknames	187

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INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this vocabulary

The compilation of a lexicon of the Portuguese lexically-based Creole of Macao, the Maquista language, has always been a challenge for all of those who have studied this language. Lured by its richness of expression and its fascinating history, few can resist the temptation to research the meanings and origins of its words. A particular attraction lies in the fact that this language mirrors a community which has always chosen a unique way of being, in terms of social and cultural coexistence, in the unique context of Macao.

Over the years, from Marques Pereira (1984 [1899/1901]), Dalgado (1982 [1919]), Santos Ferreira (1996, 1967), through to Batalha (1988 [1977]), and several others, various lists of Maquista Creole words and expressions have been compiled. These compilations have several sources: either as part of research discussions, or as simple vocabulary lists annexed to other works relating to Maquista, or as entire research glossaries. However, most of these earlier studies are not readily accessible to the general public.

The present volume is not a substitute for these previous works. Neither does it aspire to be the last word on this Creole. First and foremost, it

aims at providing a unified lexical reference of Maquista. Secondly, it gives an updated, unified presentation of the scattered existing vocabulary, listing words that, although not included in the old Creole texts, are accepted as an integral part of the dialect in its most genuine form (the term for this genuineness being *chapado*). Finally, the work incorporates other, more modern, Macanese expressions, which have a specific meaning in the context of Macau.

The Portuguese lexically-based Creole language of Macao (Baxter 1996, Holm 1989) has been referred to by several names, including *Lingu Monha*, *Papiá Cristã di Macau*, *Papiaçã, Patua, Maquista*. However, while not wanting to discuss the respective merits of these designations, we believe that the term Maquista or Macaísta (generally pronounced [ma'kista]) allows for a wider scope when referring to the linguistic reality. In fact, whereas the term *Patua* refers to the most archaic, and perhaps more Creole form of the dialect, the term Maquista goes beyond it and permits more flexibility from a linguistic perspective. Thus, Maquista encompasses the whole spectrum of registers of the Macanese language, from the oldest to the most modern, and thus meets our goals. Furthermore, *maquista* means exactly that which pertains to the Macanese.

This vocabulary is conceived as a practical tool of reference, both for those who are acquainted with Maquista, and those who have no previous knowledge of this language. Thus, each main entry is followed by a phonetic transcription and a grammatical classification, which will be explained below. However, in contrast with Batalha's work (1988), the current vocabulary has no pretence of being complete, and it is not encyclopaedic. The reader who wishes to study the language in depth should consult the references provided at the end of this chapter.

2. Organization criteria

We have adopted several criteria in the selection of entries. In most cases, the Maquista words and expressions listed here consist of (i) forms provided by individuals consulted in Macao, Hong Kong, Portugal, the United States of America, and Canada; (ii) forms registered by Batalha (1988) and by Ferreira (1996); and (iii) forms found in the *maquista* literature (Pereira 1984, Barreiros 1942), or in other works on *maquista* culture (Silva 1999, Lamas 1997). While incorporating items defined already by Batalha or Ferreira, it was decided to maintain the minimal definitions supplied by these authors as far as possible. However, at the same time, some of the definitions from those basic works were revised so as to make them clearer.

When consulting the sources listed below, an attempt was made to include only those words and expressions whose meaning was clear in the original context and whose grammatical class could be readily defined. Nevertheless, in contrast with Batalha (1988), no attempt was made to classify the entries as "current" or "formerly used".

From the outset of the preparation of the vocabulary, it was necessary to take into account the phenomenon of decreolization (i.e., in simple terms, the continuous influence of the Portuguese language on the grammar, phonology and lexicon of Maquista) as well as the continuous influence of Cantonese and English. Due to constant contact with the Portuguese language it is possible to say that even the more conservative speakers of Maquista would have also used words from modern or current Portuguese. In fact, when one considers the fact that the Maquista and Portuguese languages were always in mutual contact, in one way or the other, it may be said that the mixing of words from Portuguese, Cantonese

and, to a lesser extent English, was always part of Maquista discourse. This process is at the root of the origins of Maquista.

The present volume avoids the unnecessary duplication resulting from the inclusion of words and expressions from modern Portuguese, Cantonese, or English, which do not show any degree of assimilation to the Maquista system in terms of pronunciation, grammatical function, or semantics. Thus, the vocabulary presented here includes only those words that exhibit some degree of assimilation to the Maquista system and are different in meaning, grammatical function or pronunciation from their Portuguese, English or Cantonese counterparts.

3. Structure of the entries

The following examples show the typical structure of the entries in the vocabulary:

Chubí [čú'bi] vt (<M. *cubid*)

1. To pinch. *Qui-foi chubí ion?* Why are you pinching me?
Ja chubí braco he pinched my arm.
2. To break off a piece of bread, cake or to pick off the petals of a flower. *Chubí pâm* to break bread into pieces.

The entry begins with the main word **Chubí**, followed by a phonetic representation of the pronunciation [čú'bi], and a grammatical definition vt (transitive verb). Whenever possible, the entry may also indicate the etymology of the main entry in the case of words which do not derive from Portuguese. Therefore, in the above example, the etymology of the word is shown as (<M. *cubid*), indicating that the word derives from

Malay *cubid*. Then, the definition of the word follows. If the main entry has more than one meaning, the several meanings will be numbered. In this case, in the above example, the word **chubí** has two basic meanings: "1. To pinch" and "2. To break off a piece of bread, etc". The entries in this vocabulary may also include examples and expressions related to the main entry. Such examples are shown in bold italics, indented after such main definition, as in the above example.

In many entries, in addition to the examples of the usual use of the main entry, examples of additional expressions based on the main entry are included in bold italics followed by the phonetic transcription. The following is an example with that format:

Torâ [tq'ra] vt

To toast. *Torâ pâm* to toast bread.

Torâ português [tq'ra portu'ges] used to describe a person who can speak perfect Portuguese, with an affected accent.

In certain instances, among the examples of expressions related to the main entry there are expressions preceded by the symbol v. These are expressions which do not have already any direct semantic connection with the meaning of the main entry.

Finally, in some other instances, a given term may display more than one pronunciation and/or more than one spelling. In such cases, each variant is included in an independent entry that refers to the main entry where the definition of the word is located. However, this work does not attempt to rigorously list all the orthographic variants found in Maquista literature.

4. The orthography of Maquista

The orthography of standard Portuguese is in many ways inadequate for representing the pronunciation of Maquista. This is so because Maquista contains various sounds which do not exist in Portuguese and which, therefore, are incapable of being represented by that alphabet. Thus, the underlined section of the Maquista word *chubh* is pronounced as *ch* in English or Spanish, which is represented by [tʃ] in phonetic transcription¹. It is not pronounced like the Portuguese *ch* which is similar to *sh* in English, which is represented by [ʃ] in phonetic transcription.

Another problem arises with the Maquista words that derive from Portuguese words containing nasal vowels. Let us consider, for instance, the word *nação* (nation). In Portuguese, this word is pronounced with a nasal diphthong [nasãu], whereas in Maquista the equivalent word is pronounced with a vowel (generally non-nasal) followed by a nasal consonant [na'saŋ]. Here, the symbol [ŋ] represents a sound that occurs in word final position in many languages, as in the English *sing* [siŋ]. However, the sound [ŋ] does not occur in word final position in Portuguese.

The problem may be summed up in the following way: most words in Maquista are derived from Portuguese words, however total phonetic correspondence occurs only in a few cases. In the great majority of cases, the pronunciation of Maquista words is different from that of the Portuguese. In these cases, if we were to write Maquista words using the Standard Portuguese orthography for the equivalent word, we would

convey the absolutely wrong impression that such words share the same pronunciation in Maquista and Portuguese!

From the perspective of linguistic science, the ideal solution for such problems is the creation of an orthography that accurately represents the sounds of Maquista. Such an initiative was undertaken in recent years in the case of the Portuguese lexically-based Creole languages of Cape Verde (Quint 2000), Guinea-Bissau (Scantamburlo 1999), and Malacca (Baxter 1988, Baxter & de Silva, 2004). However, in the case of Maquista such an initiative is not suitable for several reasons. First, there is already a considerable body of Maquista literature from the 19th and 20th centuries written in an orthography based on Standard Portuguese, an orthography that was further perfected by Ferreira (1996). In view of the fact that the language today has very few speakers with full natural linguistic competence, this corpus of literature represents an invaluable asset of the Maquista language. Thus, in preparing a reference vocabulary, it is essential to adopt an orthography that guarantees similarity with the traditional orthographies, thereby facilitating access to extant written materials.²

The present vocabulary largely follows the orthography proposed by Ferreira (1996), but includes certain changes and standardizations, namely:

¹ The ideal would be to follow the good example of other Portuguese lexically-based Creoles and to formulate a simple and transparent orthography, easy to read and easy to use. The links with the existing orthographies could be kept with the inclusion in a single volume, with cross references, of all traditional orthographies. Unfortunately, this work is beyond the scope of the present vocabulary.

¹ [tʃ], a palatal unvoiced affricate consonant.

- (i) The consonant [ŋ] in syllable final position is represented by *ungʹ* before a vowel, for example: *ungʹa*;
- (ii) The consonant [ŋ] in word final position is represented uniformly by *-m*, and the preceding adjacent vowel carries a written accent to indicate that it is not nasal, for example: *pám*, *coraçám*;³
- (iii) The unstressed vowels /e/ and /o/ in word final position are represented as in the work of Ferreira (1996)⁴, but in a more consistent way. The general rule in Maquista regarding these vowels in word final position is the following: the vowel /e/ is pronounced [i] and is generally represented by the letter *i*, and the vowel /o/ is pronounced [u] in some words and [o] in others, being represented by the letter *o*.

In section 5, some additional problems relating to the phonetic transcription and orthography are discussed. In section 5.6, the reader will find a table of examples of correspondences between the orthography used in this vocabulary and the phonetic transcription included in the entries.

³ In reality, the most sensible solution in the case of the consonant [ŋ], both in syllable final position within a word (*ungʹa*) and in a word final syllable (*coraçám*), would be to adopt the grapheme *ng* in all cases. Thus, we would have *ungʹa* and *coraçám*.

⁴ However, the orthography used by Ferreira (1996) is somewhat inconsistent regarding this matter. In many words ending in unstressed [i], Santos Ferreira uses the letter *i*, for instance *chávi key*, *pónti bridge*, *di of*, *qui that*. Nevertheless, in many other words ending in unstressed [i] such as *chilicote*, the author uses the letter *e* to represent the final vowel. As we said above, the general Maquista rule, as well as in many varieties of Portuguese and in Portuguese lexically-based Creole languages, is that an unstressed *e* in word final position is pronounced as [i]. In view of these facts, the simplest solution is to adopt a single consistent orthographic representation: use the letter *i*.

5. Phonetic transcription

The phonetic transcriptions included in the vocabulary entries are intended as a guide to the pronunciation of Maquista words, because the pronunciation cannot be adequately deduced from the Portuguese-based spelling. Moreover, the inclusion of phonetic transcriptions is essential for those readers who do not know Maquista. Although it is well known that this language displays considerable variation under the influence of Portuguese, the present work adopts a conservative approach. Thus, the phonetic transcription used is consonant with the traditional phonological characteristics of Maquista and represents the pronunciation that Batalha (1988) calls <*antígua*> (archaic). This was done in an attempt to facilitate the maintenance of the traditional pronunciation of the Creole.

¹ This [o] is more closed than its Modern European Portuguese counterpart and is phonologically equivalent to unstressed [u]. These facts regarding the unstressed vowels /e/ and /o/ in word final position resemble the situations found in varieties of overseas Portuguese, such as the former archaic varieties of Portuguese spoken in Timor, Goa, Damao, and are also similar to the situation on Brazilian Portuguese in general. All of these varieties of Portuguese are historically based on the pronunciation of 18th century (or even older) Portuguese. In all these overseas varieties of Portuguese word final unstressed /e/ and /o/ are pronounced as /i/ and /u/, respectively. This is also the situation in other varieties of Portuguese Creole (in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé, Príncipe, Annobón (Anoborn in Portuguese), Daman, Korial, and Malacca). In the case of Maquista, to judge by the indication of Ferreira (1996) in representing unstressed *o* in word final position, it is very likely that in former times the pronunciation of this vowel was [u]. In modern times, as the language has been progressively losing its native speakers, while undergoing strong pressure from written and spoken metropolitan Portuguese, the medium high stressed back vowel [o] has changed towards unstressed Portuguese [o] in word end position.

The phonetic transcriptions are given in a broad phonetic notation which captures the salient characteristics of Maquista pronunciation.⁶ The reason for using broad phonetic transcription rather than narrow transcription is that the latter would require an acoustic analysis of the recordings of several Maquista speakers pronouncing every single word and expression in the vocabulary. Only then would a narrow phonetic transcription be possible. Without a complete acoustic analysis of the Maquista sounds, it is impossible and highly imprudent to elaborate on details of its phonological system, as there is a real risk of making assertions that are not empirically justified.

5.1. Vowels

Maquista vowels, with rare exceptions due to the influence of modern Portuguese pronunciation, show minimal reduction in unstressed syllables and little differentiation of openness and closure. Moreover, in comparison to Portuguese, the vowels /a/, /e/ and /o/ in Maquista, when stressed, are considerably unstable in terms of openness. We thus agree with Batalha (1988:16), that the quality of /a/, /e/ and /o/ varies considerably from speaker to speaker, so much so that in many cases it is impossible to attribute consistent specifications to these three vowels.

Batalha began her research in the 1950s, working closely with native speakers of Maquista at a time when there were still a fair number of

fully fluent speakers. It is fair to assume that her phonetic representations accurately represent earlier stages of Maquista. Generally speaking, there are no major differences between our transcriptions and those of Batalha. However, with respect to one important aspect of Maquista phonology, we diverge from the transcriptions presented in Batalha, i.e., in the transcription of nasal segments (see Batalha 1988:16). This will be explained in detail in the following section.

5.2. Consonants: nasal segments

In contrast with the transcription used by Batalha (1988:16), where the syllable final nasal consonants are represented by placing the symbol (̃) over a vowel or by -m⁷, we transcribe these nasal segments as full consonants. Considering the recordings of Maquista speakers of the last 40 years, and in consultation with Prof. Emeritus R. W. Thompson, of La Trobe University, who conducted research on Maquista in the 1950s and 1960s, and in consultation with Prof. Jean-Michel Charpentier, who recorded and analysed the Maquista of elderly speakers in Hong Kong and Macao, in the 1980s, we came to the conclusion that the Maquista phonological system does not contain nasal vowels, although they may appear variably due to the decolonization process. Therefore, where the Portuguese pronunciation of the word *tem* is [tẽ], the pronunciation of the equivalent Maquista word would be [tɛŋ]. Similarly, the pronunciation of the Portuguese

⁶ In this sense, except in some more obvious cases, we do not indicate phonological assimilation phenomena between words, for the simple reason that it would require consideration of data from an acoustic analysis.

⁷ Batalha explains that these two mechanisms are used to represent a nasal consonant in syllable final position. However, we consider that the use of (̃) conveys the wrong impression that the nasalization of vowels was a characteristic of early Maquista.

word *nação* is [nasãũ], while the traditional pronunciation of the equivalent word in Maquista would be [na'sãŋ]. In sum, where Portuguese has nasal vowels and nasal diphthongs, Maquista has only oral vowels and sequences of oral vowel + nasal consonant. This reality is reflected in the phonetic transcription used in this vocabulary as well as in the orthography.

5.3. Main syllable stress and the written accents used in the orthography of this vocabulary

Most Maquista words have a stressed penultimate syllable, as in Portuguese. Exceptions to this rule are indicated by a written accent. To this effect, the (^) and (') accents are used. In the present work these written accents have the following values:

The circumflex accent (^) indicates a closed stressed *e*, a or *o* vowel, in any position in the word:

ôlo	[ˈõlu]	eye
abolô	[aboˈlõ]	lacquered box
comê	[kõˈmẽ]	cat
bêzo	[ˈbẽzõ]	kiss
falâ	[fãˈlã]	speak
pônto	[ˈpõntu]	bridge
sâm	[sãŋ]	being

The acute accent (') indicates the principal stressed syllable in the following cases:

(i) on the vowels *e*, *a*, and *o*, it indicates a (semi-) open vowel,⁸ for instance:

mulê	[muˈlɛ]	woman, wife
nuncassá	[nuŋkaˈsa]	it is not needed
corasâm	[kõraˈsãŋ] ⁹	heart

(ii) on stressed *i* and *u* vowels in word final position, for instance:

izizi	[iziˈzi]	to demand
-------	----------	-----------

Both the circumflex accent (^) and the acute accent ('), when placed on a vowel that is followed by a nasal consonant, besides indicating the tonic syllable of polysyllables, and the degree of openness of the vowel, have the additional function of indicating that the vowel is not nasalized:

vêm	[vɛŋ]	to come
pâm	[pãŋ]	bread
coraçâm	[kõraˈsãŋ]	heart

5.4. The phonetic representation of compounds and phrasal expressions

During the preparation of this vocabulary, we noticed that, in composites found in phrasal lexical expressions, there are alterations in the main stress on a word according to the speed of the utterance. The general trend in

⁸ However, as discussed in section 5.1., the openness of these vowels varies considerably in degree.

⁹ Except in *sâm* 'ser' (be). In most words that end in *-am*, the /a/ vowel varies in quality between semi-open and open.

these cases is for the last main stress in a sequence of words to be the strongest while the main stresses on the previous words become secondary or are neutralized. In order to avoid complicating the phonetic transcription, and also because this phenomenon appears to depend on an intonation rule governed by the speed of the utterance, except in a few conspicuous cases, we have transcribed each word as a unit with its own stress weight.

5.5. The hyphen

The hyphen is used in the following cases:

- (i) in reduplications, for instance: *filo-filo* children/sons;
- (ii) in compounds, for instance: *abela-mestra* "know-all";
- (iii) between a noun or pronoun and a following genitive particle, for instance: *ê-le-sa casa* his house, *io-u-sa filo* my son, *Pedro-sa mulhé* Pedro's wife;
- (iv) between an expletive adverb and the focalized element, for instance *vêm-ia comê!*

5.6. Orthographic and phonetic correspondences

The following table lists the letters and the corresponding phonetic symbols that are used:

Letter	Phonetic symbol	Example
p	[p]	<i>perdê</i> to lose
b	[b]	<i>babô</i> saliva
t	[t]	<i>tambâ</i> to patch

d	[d]	<i>dâle</i> to hit
f	[f]	<i>filo</i> son
v	[v]	<i>yêm</i> to come
s	[s]	<i>sai</i> to go out
ç	[ç]	<i>papiaçâm</i> "speech"
ss	[s]	<i>assí</i> thus
z	[z]	<i>zuní</i> to buzz
l	[l]	<i>letrado</i> lawyer
r	[r]	<i>riva</i> up, as verb
m	[m]	<i>mai</i> mother
n	[n]	<i>enfadâ</i> to bore
nn	[n]	<i>na</i> in/on
-m	[ŋ]	<i>naçâm</i> nation
ng'	[ŋ]	<i>ung'a</i> one
nh	[n]	<i>nhame</i> yam
lh	[ʎ]	<i>falhâ</i> fail
ch	[ç]	<i>chuva</i> rain
j	[j]	<i>justo</i> fair
c	[k]	<i>câsi</i> almost
e	[s]	<i>mercê</i> thanks
l	[y]	<i>io-u</i> me, <i>lajá</i> kind, thing
		before a or o
l	[i]	<i>izizí</i> to demand
-e	[i]	<i>bagate</i> spell
-l	[i]	<i>úndi</i> where
e	[e]	<i>grêza</i> church
ê	[e]	<i>mulê</i> woman
e	[e]	<i>dessâ</i> to leave
ê	[e]	<i>pêsse</i> fish
		closed stressed /e/ vowel

e	[ɛ]	closed unstressed /e/ vowel	beʒâ to kiss
e	[e]	mid unstressed /e/ open stressed /a/	erazerâ to exaggerate babá boy
a	[a]	mid stressed /a/ vowel	ade duck
a	[a]	mid unstressed /a/ vowel	fumigã ant
â	[a]	closed stressed /a/ vowel	falâ to speak
o	[o]	mid unstressed /o/ vowel	cõrenteza current
ó	[ɔ]	open stressed /a/ vowel	põnti bridge
o	[ɔ]	open unstressed /o/ vowel	põntâ to point
ô	[ɔ]	closed stressed /o/ vowel	ôlu eye
o	[ɔ]	closed unstressed /o/ vowel	bolq cake
u	[u]	stressed /u/ vowel	ung'a one
u	[u]	unstressed /u/ vowel	mule woman
u	[w]	/u/ before a or o	aguado liquified
u	[w]	in syllable final position	mau bad, evil
h		no phonetic value (i.e., not pronounced)	hoze today
h	[h]	in some words derived from Cantonese	hám-choi salted preserved vegetables.

The main stress in phonetic transcriptions is indicated by the symbol <˘>, placed before the stressed syllable, for instance [˘'çuva] 'chuva' (rain).

6. Grammatical representation

Each main entry is followed by a grammatical definition based on the function of the word in the Maquista grammar. It is important to stress that the grammatical functions of words in Maquista may be totally different from those of Portuguese. We recommend readers who are interested in the grammatical structure of Maquista to consult the grammatical sketch by Ferreira (1996:229-251), and also the studies by Charpentier (1992) and Thompson (1959, 1960).

6.1. Acronyms of grammatical and lexicographic terminology

The following acronyms are used in this text:

<i>adj</i>	adjective
<i>adv</i>	adverb
<i>aff</i>	affirmation
<i>comp</i>	compound
<i>conj</i>	conjunction
<i>dem</i>	demonstrative
<i>det</i>	determiner
<i>euph</i>	euphemism
<i>subst. exp.</i>	nominalized expression
<i>fem</i>	feminine
<i>Fig</i>	figurative
<i>interj</i>	interjection
<i>interrog</i>	interrogative
<i>Lit</i>	literally
<i>masc</i>	masculine
<i>n</i>	noun

<i>neg</i>	negator
<i>part</i>	particle
<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>pej</i>	pejorative
<i>pro</i>	pronoun
<i>quant</i>	quantifier
<i>rel</i>	relative pronoun
<i>syn</i>	synonym
<i>t.m.a part.</i>	tense, mood or aspect particle
<i>t.m.a part. neg.</i>	negative tense, mood or aspect particle
<i>f.a.</i>	term of address
<i>cop.v.</i>	copular verb
<i>vi</i>	intransitive verb
<i>m.v.</i>	modal verb
<i>vt</i>	transitive verb

7. Etymology

The Maquista language, as any other language with origins in a multilingual context, has in its lexicon words from several sources, which have undergone different influences and developments. In this sense, most Maquista words are of Portuguese origin, but diverge from that source in that they have pronunciations, grammatical functions or meanings that are peculiar to Maquista. At the same time, Maquista contains words of non-Portuguese origins, which were assimilated into the Maquista system over the years. In order of greater to lesser influence, the contribution of non-Portuguese languages is: Malay and Cantonese;¹⁰ English, Konkani-Marata, Japanese, Tamil-Malalam, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Dutch, Spanish¹¹, French and Dravidian. The etymological acronyms used are:

<i>C.</i>	Cantonese
<i>D.</i>	Dutch
<i>Dr.</i>	Dravidian
<i>E.</i>	English
<i>Fr.</i>	French
<i>Hin.</i>	Hindustani
<i>I-P.</i>	Indo-Portuguese
<i>J.</i>	Japanese
<i>Kon.</i>	Konkani
<i>M.</i>	Malay
<i>Mal.</i>	Malalam
<i>Mag.</i>	Maquista ¹²
<i>P.</i>	Portuguese
<i>Per.</i>	Persian
<i>Sanskr.</i>	Sanskrit
<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>T.</i>	Tamil

¹⁰ The nine tones of Cantonese are shown in the etymologies by means of a number system. In the majority of cases, the corresponding Chinese characters are also included. In some cases, it was not possible to provide characters, for the simple reason that the words in question were of a colloquial nature and, hence, unwritten.

¹¹ There is a popular belief that the word *adios* (goodbye) in Maquista has a Spanish origin. However, the source of the word is as Portuguese as is that of the word *lou* (fl). The explanation for the phonological divergence stems from two factors: (i) regional Portuguese pronunciations wherein the segment /e/ of the diphthong /eu/ is more closed than in metropolitan Portuguese; and (ii) the interface between the phonology of Portuguese and the phonologies of Asian languages such as Malay and Cantonese, among others. Other words, such as *bisagra* (door or window hinge), listed by Batalha (1988:320) as being of Spanish origin, may equally be of regional Portuguese origin. However, there are certain words registered in this vocabulary as genuinely Spanish and these may stem from two historical sources. Some, as for instance *chiste* 'natural grace', may have arrived via regional forms of the Portuguese language, that were in contact with Spanish. Others, as for example, *assafata* 'female servant', may have arrived from the Philippines.

¹² Listed in some Maquista word derivations.

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VOCABULARY

Abucate [aba'kaʔi] *n*

Avocado (*Persea gratissima*).

Abũũno [a'buɲu] See **Avano**.

Alôôla-mestra [a'bela 'mestra] *n*

Know-all, woman who thinks she knows everything.

Ablo [a'blo] See **Abolô**.

Abolô [abo'lo], ablo [a'blo],

abulô [abu'lo] *n* (< C. *hap'lo'* 阿麻)

1. Traditional lacquered box for keeping cakes, biscuits and sweets.

2. Round basket with lid and handles.

Abulô [abu'lo] See **Abolô**.

Abusadêra [abuza'dêra] See **abusadôr**.

Abusadôr [abuza'dô] *adj* & *n*
masc abusadêra [abuza'dêra]

adj & *n fem*

Daring, cheeky, insolent, arrogant.

Abuta [a'buta] *n*

Plant in the *Menispermaceae* family, formerly used in Macao for preparing *mezinha três pau*.

Achâ [a'ça] *vt*

1. To find.
2. To discover, find out.
3. To receive.

Ach'á [ač'a] *n* (< C. *a' tsa'* 阿差)

Moor, Indian Muslim.

Achaque [a'çaki] *n*

Common ailment. *Achaque di cabeça* headache. *Achaque di romatismo* rheumatic pains. *Achaque di idade* old age complaints.

Achar [a'ça] *n*

Vegetable or fruit preserve, made of spring onions, cabbage, coconut, apple, pear, etc., in vinegar and salt.

Achi-môco [a'çi 'moku] *n* (< C.

a' tsi' 阿痴)

Idiot, fool.

Acung'a [a' kung] *dem.*
That. *Acung'a quanto* those.

Adâp [a'dap] *adj* (<Eng. *hard up*)
Hard-up, broke.

Ade ['adi] *n*
Duck. *Ade salgado* salted duck
in brine. *Ade-cabidela* duck
stew with duck's blood.
Voz di ade-macho [vos di 'adi
'maçu] duck's voice, hoarse or
husky voice.
See **Bafo**, **Bafo di ade**.

Adiós [adi'ôs] *adv*
Goodbye.

Adiós minha vôs! [adi'ôs
'mija vos] Expression of
impatience, irritation. *Mau*
Maria, adiós minha vôs! get
lost!

A-Fat [a'fat] *n* (<C. *a³fad⁸* 阿發)
Fool, gauche. *Cara di a-fat*
stupid-looking. *Jeito di a-fat*
vulgar.

Afêf [a'fet] *adj* & *n* (<Eng. *fat*)
Fatty, a chubby person.

Afiâ [afi'â] *vr*
To sharpen.

Afiâm [a'fyan] *n*
Opium.

Afinâ [afi'nâ] *vr*
1. To tune, put in the right tone.
2. To make someone angry.
Nê-bôm afinâ iou don't make
me angry. *Êle já ficâ quelê*
afinado he became very angry.

Afinado [afi'nado] *adj*
1. In tune.
2. Angry. *Êle já ficâ quelê*
afinado he became very angry.

Afogososa [afo'gosa] See **Afogososo**.

Afogososo [afo'goso] *adj masc.*,
afogosa [afo'gosa] *adj fem*
Hurried, impetuous,
inconsiderate. *Nê-bôm assi*
afogoso don't be so
impetuous.

Afordâ [afor'dâ] *vr* (<Eng.
afford)

'to provide, support, have the
means to.

Afiçã [afi'çã] *vi* & *vr*
1. To drown.
2. To suffocate, asfixiate.

Aguar-agar [a'gar a'gar] *n* (<M.
uqar-agar)
Algae used to make jelly.

Aguradada [agra'dada] See
agurado.

Aguradado [agra'dado] *adj masc.*,
aguradada [agra'dada] *adj fem*
1. Nice.
2. Pleasant.

Águ ['agu] *n*
Water. *Águ pa banhá*
bathwater.
Águ-bento ['agu'bentu] holy
water.
Águ-chêro ['agu'çeru]
perfume.
Águ-dóci ['agu'dosi] or *águ-*
fonti ['agu'fonti] drinking
water.

Aguâ [a'gwâ] *vi*
1. To fly. *Pastro tâ aguâ* the
bird is flying.
2. To run fast. *Aguâ vai riva* to
climb up very quickly.

Aguadêra [agwa'dera] *n*
Water carrier, woman who
carries water drawn from wells
and fountains.

Aguado [a'gwadu] *adj*
1. Diluted, mixed with water.
2. Liquefied.

Aguchâm [agu'çan] *n* (<Mag.
agu + <C. *hal tsang'* 蝦繒)
Small, portable fishing net, for
use by one person. See
Saramban.

Aial [ai'aj] *interj*
Interjection expressing fear,
surprise, pain, impatience.
Aial! Qui boniteza how
beautiful! *Aia, qui susto!* how
frightening!

Alli [a'li] *adv*
There. *Alli-riva*, up there.
Alli-vânda, over there.

Alo [ʻalu] See **Alilo**.

Alilo [ʻaliu], **alo** [ʻalu] *n*
Garlic.

Alilo co cobra [ʻaliu ko ʻkɔbra]
sworn enemies.

Allicrim [aliʻking] *n*
Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).

Algodâm [alguʻdan] *n*
Cotton. See **Panha**.

Algodêro [alguʻdêro] See **Arve di panha**.

Almis [alʻmis] *adj*
Musky. See **Amiz**.

Alongo [aʻlonsu] *n*
Idiot, person who does not listen or hear.
Finzi alongo [finʻzi aʻlonsu] to play the fool, pretend not to hear.

Alúa [aʻlua], **aluá** [aluʻa] *n*
Traditional Macanese Christmas sweetmeat.

Aluá [aluʻa] See **Alúa**.

Alucinado [alusiʻnadu] *adj*
Out of one's mind, confused.

Alumiã [aluʻmiã] See **Lumiã**.

Ama [ʻama] *n*
Maid, domestic servant.
Woman paid to carry out domestic duties.
Ama-lete [ʻama ʻletɨ] wet nurse.
Ama-seco [ʻama ʻsɛku] nursery nurse.
Amascã [amasʻka] *vi*
To work as a domestic servant, work hard.

Ambã [amʻbã], **ambãc** [amʻbãk], **hambãc** [hamʻbãk] *v* (< *Eng?* *humbug*, < *M?* *hamba*, *hambai*, *hambek*).
To take advantage of somebody else's weakness, innocence or good faith. *Vós né-bôm ambã elai!* don't take advantage of her, don't intimidate her!

Ambãc [amʻbãk] See **Ambã**.

Amechôm [amʻçõŋ] *n* (< *C. amʻkong* 掩盅)
Rough clay pot glazed on the inside, for storing home-made preserves.

Amen [aʻmen] *interj*
Yes, consent, agreement.

Amen-amen [aʻmenj aʻmenj] yes-man.

❖ **Amen Jesus** [aʻmenj ʒeʻzus] person with no will of his own, always in agreement.

Amestê [amesʻtɛ], **mestê** [mesʻtɛ] *v*
It is necessary. See also **Nomestê**.

Amiz [aʻmis] *adj* (< *M. hamiz*)
Spoiled, rotten. *Pêsse amiz* rotten fish. *Cherã amiz* it sinks to high heaven. See **almis**.

Amoque [aʻmɔk] *adj* (< *M. amok*)
(Obsessed with an idea, passion, the extent of

foolishness. *Ficã amoque* he went out of his mind.

Amochâi [amoʻçai] *n* (< *P. amor* + *C. chai* 仔)
Sweetly, dear, darling.

Amôr¹ [aʻmɔ] *adj*
Lovely, quiet, pretty. *Êle qui amôr!* what a lovely child.

Amôr² [aʻmɔ] *n*
Love.

Ampás [amʻpas] *n* (< *M. hampas*)
Residue, part of any food, especially fruit and vegetables, that has no nutritional value or cannot be used.

❖ **Ampás sim sumo** [amʻpas sigʻsumu] dull, humourless person.

Amui [aʻmui] *n* (< *C. a³ muiz* 妹)
Unmarried Chinese girl from humble background.
Amui balêu [aʻmui baʻlɛu] heavily made-up girl carried on a small platform balanced

on the shoulders of two people during certain Chinese ceremonies.

Amuichai [amui'çai] *n* (<C. *a*³ *muì tsai*² 阿妹仔)

Very young Chinese girl or servant. *Amuichai di compra som* servant in charge of market shopping.

Amuiróna [amui'rona] *n* (<C. *a*³ *muì* 阿妹 + *P. -rona*)

Young, well-developed girl.

Ancusa [anj'kuza] *n*

1. Thing.
2. Something. *Selea ancusa* something like this. *Estung'a ancusa* this.

Andã [an'da] *vi*

1. To walk.
2. To go for a walk.
❖ *Andã a nóvi* [an'da a'nvii] to be busy, be on the go all day.

Anidiu [ani'diu] *n* (<Eng. *honey dew*)
Honey dew melon.

Ano ['anu] *n*

Year.

Ano passado ['anu pa'sadu] last year.

Ano trassado ['anu tra'zadu] two years ago.

Abri ano [a'bri 'anu] to bring in the New Year (See: C. *h'ói' nin'* 開年).

Fichã ano [fi'çã 'anu] to come to the end of the year, have a birthday.

Anona [a'nona] *n*

Custard-apple (*Annona reticulata*) or soursop (*Annona muricata*).

Anôte¹ [a'noti], **nôte** ['noti] *adv*

At night. *Anote-anote* in the middle of the night.

Anôte² [a'noti], **nôte** ['noti] *n*

Night. *Anote-anote* nights.

Ansia ['ansia] *n*

1. Anxiety, ardent desire, pressing concern. *Ansia buccã* to seek anxiously.

2. Greed, miserliness. *Ansia /ro olã* it's rude to be greedy.

Antiggoço [anti'gonso] *adj*

(old-fashioned).

Antiggoðstre [antigo'nostri] *adj*

Very old. *Casarã m antiggoðstre* very old mansion.

Appa ['apa] *n* (<Dr. *appam*)

1. Whitish sweet or savoury dumpling made with flour and sticky rice.
Appa-bico ['apa 'biku] savoury crescent-shaped pork dumpling flavoured with spices.

Appa-múchi ['apa 'muçij] or *appa-múchi-coco* ['apa 'mu'çi 'koko] sweetmeat made with rice flour.
2. Vulva.
❖ *Appa-féde* ['apa 'féde] promiscuous woman.

Appã [a'pai] *adj & adv* (<C. *a*³ *pai*² 阿波)

Lame. *Andãapai* to limp, hobble.

Apó [a'pó] *n* (<C. *a*³ *po*¹ 阿婆)

Elderly Chinese woman of a humble background. *Apó di carriã águ* woman who carries water.

Apontamento [aponta'mentu] *n*

(<Eng. *appointment*)
Date, commitment, appointment.

Aporóna [apo'rona] *n*

Large, heavy, ordinary, middle-aged Chinese woman.

Araviro [ara'viru] See **Arviro**.

Areca [a'reka] *n*

Betel nut. Fruit of the betel nut palm (*Areca catechu*). Very popular amongst Macanese who chewed it with betel leaves. The betel nut is opened with scissors or with a chalice.

Arenga [a'renga], [a'ringa] *n*
Scheme.

Arenguêra [ariŋ'gêra] *n*
Schemer, trouble-maker.

Argolinha [argo'liŋa] *n*
Earrings.

Armário-rôpa [ar'mariu'ɾopa] *n*
Wardrobe.

Armário-vidro [ar'mariu'vidru] *n*
Cabinet.

Aronça-aronça [a'ɾonsa'ɾonsa]
See **Rónça-rónça**.

Arôz [a'ɾos] *n*
Rice. *Arôz caregado* rice boiled with salt and shaped in a mould. *Arôz chouchau* fried rice. *Arôz-pulú* sticky rice. *Aroz-gordo* rice stewed with meat.

Arto ['artu] *adj*
Tall.

Artura [ar'tura] *n*
Height.

Aruda [a'ruda] *n*

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*), used for home remedies.

Árve ['arvi] See **Árvre**.

Arvirice [arvi'ɾisi] *n* (< *M. haru biru*)
1. Fun.
2. Naughtiness.
3. Prank.

Arviro¹ [ar'viru], [ari'viru],
araviro [ara'viru] *adj* (< *M. haru biru*)
Naughty, playful, used to describe somebody who likes to play tricks on others.

Arviro² [ar'viru], [ari'viru],
araviro [ara'viru] *n* (< *M. haru biru*)
1. Trick, prank.
2. Naughty person, somebody who likes to fool around or play pranks.

Árvre ['arvri], **árve** ['arvi][¶] *n*
Tree.
Árve di panha ['arvi di 'paŋa]

milk cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), also called **alquêro**.

Árve S. José ['arvi sɔŋ'ju'zê]
St. Joseph's (Seminary) tree, weeping fig (*Ficus wightiana*), also called **Árve di gondôm**. See **Gondôm**.
Árve pagode ['arvi pa'gôdi]
tree such as the banyan fig (*Ficus religiosa*).

Áru ['aza] *n*
1. Wing.
2. Fin.
Áru-di-pêsse ['aza di 'pêsê]
shark fin.

Áru-amarela [azama'rela] *n*
Scabbream, member of the *Sparus* genus common in the Pearl River.

Áruha [a'ɾiŋa] See **Azinha**.

Áruhico [as'naticu] *adj*
Ridiculous, nonsense.

Áruva [as'neɾa] *n*
1. Nonsense, swear word.

Papiá asneira to talk nonsense.
2. Obscenity. *Áruva grândi-grândi* Swear word.

Asnerám [asnɛ'raŋ] *n*
Man who swears.

Áspru ['aspru] *adj*
1. Rough.
2. Impolite.

Assafata [asa'fata] *n pej* (< *Sp. azafata*)
Maid.

Assanhâ [asa'ŋa] *vr*
1. To provoke.
2. To enrage.

Assanhado [asa'ŋadu] *adj*
Furious.

Assêsta [a'sêsta] *n*
Siesta. *Durmi assêsta* to take a nap.

Assi [a'si] *adv*
¶. So, such. *Assi azinha* so fast.
Assi perto so near. *Quele-*

môdo assi? how's that? *Sâm assi* that's the way it is.

2. Like. *Êle vesti como padre assi* he dresses like a priest.

Saltá-pulâ como macaco assi he leaps around like a monkey.

3. Around, approximately. *Quando vós vêm? Cinco-ôra, assi!* when are you coming? At around six.

Assilai [asi'lai] *adv* (< *Maq. assi* + *laid*)

1. Similar.

2. Suchlike.

See also **Selêa**.

Astrevê [astre've] *vi*

To dare. *Lou nádi astrevê* I won't dare.

Astrevido [astre'vidu] *adj*
Daring, disrespectful.

Atachamento [ataçã'mentu] *n*
(< *Eng. attachment*)
Affection, love.

Atâi [a'tai] *n* (< *C. a³ tai⁶* 阿弟)
1. Chinese boy.

Atâi di rua [a'tai di 'ruã]
uneducated boy.

2. Chinese boy servant.

3. Errand boy.

Atendê [aten'de] *vt* (< *Eng. attend* + *P. atender*)

To be present. *Atendê fonçâm* to attend a ceremony.

Atinã [ati'na] *vi*

To get used to. *Nôm pôde atinã co frio* he can't get used to the cold.

Atirã [ati'ra] *vt*

To chuck, throw.

Atirã di cabeça [ati'ra di ka'besa] to say, do something without considering the consequences.

❖ *Atirã pedra, iscondê nám* [ati'ra 'pedra skõn'de man] hypocrite.

Auãbe [a'wabi] *n* (< *J. awabi*)
Abalone (*genus Haliotis*).

Auto-china ['awto 'çina] *n*
Chinese opera. See also **Chá-pôm-chá-pôm**.

Auto-di-pau ['awto di paw] *n*
(Chinese play using wooden puppets).

Avanã [ava'na] *vi*

To wave, fan oneself.

Avamo [a'vãnu], **abamo** [a'bãnu] *n*
Fan.

Avaria [ava'ria] *n*

1. Skill, talent.

2. Loss, trouble *Já buscã avaria* he went looking for trouble.

Avêdo [a'vedu] *adj*

Tired, weak, shaky. *Dança até ficã perna azêdo* to dance your legs off.

Avedado [aze'dadu] *adj*
Offended.

Avête-di-pau [a'vete di paw] *n*
Oil extracted from the seeds of the tung tree (*Aleurites fordii*), traditionally rubbed into boats and cloth for waterproofing and preservation.

Azinha [a'zina] *adv*
Quickly. *Azinha-azinha* very quickly.

Bubá [bɔ'βa] *n*

1. Boy.
2. Young boy.

Bubachai [bɔβə'çai] *n* (<Mag.

bubá + *C. tsai* 仔)

1. Small child.
2. Baby.

Bubado [bɔ'βadu] *adj*

Inamoured, in love.

Buba-lua' ['βaba'lua] *n*

Full moon.

Buba-lua? ['βaba'lua] *adj*

Moon-faced.

Bubanino [bɔβə'ninu] *n* (<Mag.

bubá + *P. menino*).

(*)ver-indulged child.

Bubau [bɔ'βau] *adj*

Disappointed. *Ficá babau* or *vomê babau* to be disappointed, suffer a disappointment, be frustrated.

Bubo ['βubu] *n*

Saliva. *Boca corê babo* to hanker after something.

Baboso [βa'βozu] *n*

Bib.

Bacarâ [βaka'ra] *vi*

To apply too much make-up or face powder.

Bacarado [βaka'radu] *adj*

1. Dusty.
2. Used to describe a heavily made-up woman.

Bacia [βa'sia] *n*

1. Basin.
2. Chinese gong, percussion instrument, old-fashioned metal basin. cymbols.

❖ *Batê bacia* [βə'te βa'sia] to announce, call everyone's attention.

Badalâ [βada'la] *vi & vt*

1. To be very talkative.
2. To proclaim, gossip.

Bafã' [βə'fã] *vt*

To suffocate, cook.

Bafã pisunto [βə'fã pi'zuntu] to boil ham.

Bafã? [ba'fã] *n*

1. Domino piece.
2. Old Macanese game played by three people with a kind of domino.

Bafado [ba'fadu] *adj*

Stiffing.

Pussá bafado [pu'sa ba'fadu]

too tired even to breath.

- ❖ *Voz bafado* [voz ba'fadu] weak voice.

Balassâ [ba'fã'sã] *vt* (<*P. abafar*+ *assar*)

To stew, cook meat in a pot with a lid.

Porco bafassâ ['porku

ba'fã'sã] pork loin stew.

Bafô ['bafu] *n*

1. Breathing.

2. Air.

❖ **Bafo cumprido** ['bafukom'pridu] ou **bafo di ade**

['bafu di'adi] used to describe

a person who talks a lot and repetitively.

Bagâte [ba'gati] *n*

1. Spell used to induce love.

Largá bagate [lar'ga ba'gati]

to bewitch somebody with this purpose, by means of a drink.

2. Fascination, charm.

Bagatiâ [bagati'a] *vt*

To cast a spell, subject to the effects of a charm or a tea served to entrap somebody.

Bagí [ba'ji] *n* (*M. wajiek*)

Name of a candy in Macao, made of rice, coconut, milk and sugar.

Baiâm [bai'an] *n*Three-coloured amaranth (*Amaranthaceae*), known as <*in*° *chói?* 蕹菜> in Chinese.**Bajú** [ba'ju] *n* (<*M. baju*)As in *cabala-bajú* [ka'ba'ya ba'ju]. Baggy fine white top with elbow-length sleeves which used to be worn by women at home.**Balâ** [ba'la] *vt*

1. To dance.

2. To swing.

❖ **Balâ vai, balâ vên** [ba'la

vai ba'la vei] to hurry to and fro.

Balançás [balan'kas] *n* (<*M.**balancas*)

1. Fool, useless person.

2. Windrance.

1. Horseshoe crab (*Limulus moluccanus*).**Baléu** [ba'leu] *n*A small platform or wooden frame for carrying Chinese allegorical figures in funerals and in festive processions. See also **Amui-baléu**.**Ballichâm** [bali'çan] *n* (<*M.**balicham*)Silly condiment prepared with very small, dried shrimps; essential ingredient in many Maltese dishes. See also **Bich-ballichâm**.**Balsa** ['balsa] *n*

Wooden tub formerly used for bathing.

Bambineia [bambi'neia] *n*

Wooden curtain rod.

Baniane [ban'yani] *n*

1. Vest formerly worn by men.
2. Cloth jacket, formerly worn at home or to sleep.

Bantú [ban'tu] *adj*

Short, stout.

Barafunda [bara'funda] *n*

Confusion, shouting.

Barafustâ [barafus'tã] *vt*

1. To burst in.
2. To complain, protest.

Baritina [bari'tina] *n*

Uniform, clothing.

Barba ['barba] *n*

1. Beard.
2. Candy made by melting raw sugar, pulling it into the shape of a beard and then dusting it in toasted flour.

Barbéro-ansiado [bar'βeru
ansi'adu] *syn Barbéro-
bafado.*

Barbéro-bafado [bar'βɛru ba'fadu] *n*
Brimming with curiosity,
anxious, impatient to find out
or spread any news.

Bariga [ba'riɡa] *n*
Belly, paunch. *Comê metade*
bariga to eat less than could be
eaten.
Bariga-duro [ba'riɡa 'duru]
constipation.
Bariga grândi [ba'riɡa
'grandi] pregnant.
Bariga vantú [ba'riɡa van'tu]
stomach upset.
See *Rê, rê na bariga.*

Bariguda [ba'ri'guda] *adj*
Pregnant.

Bás [bas] *n* (<*Eng. bus*)
Bus, light truck or lorry. *Tudo
dia sentá bás vai comprá sôm*
I take the bus every day to go
shopping.

Basbáqui [bas'bakɨ] *adj*
Foolish, gawping.

Bassá [ba'sá] *vr*
To lower.
Bassá cabeça [ba'sá ka'βesa]
to bow one's head, until the
chin touches the chest.
Bassá ôlo [ba'sá 'ôlu] to lower
one's eyes in shame.

Basso ['basu] *prep*
Low.
Basso-Monte ['basu 'monti]
the area around the Fortress of
Our Lady of the Mount.
Basso-Guia ['basu 'gia] the
area around Guia Hill.

Bataliám [batali'anj] *n*
Military battalion.

Batatada [bata'tada] *n*
Macao cake made with sweet
potatoes, coconut and eggs.

Batata-doce [ba'tata 'ðoci] *n*
Girl from mainland China.

Batê [ba'tê] *vr*
To beat.

❖ **Batê asa** [ba'tê 'aza] to go
out, go away, beat a retreat.

❖ **Batê bacia** [ba'tê ba'sia] see
Bacia.

Batê bolo [ba'tê 'bɔlo] to bake
cakes.

❖ **Batê cabeça** [ba'tê ka'βesa]
to kowtow.

❖ **Batê costela** [ba'tê kus'teja]
to thump somebody's back
when hugging.

Batê ôlo [ba'tê 'ôlu] to blink.

❖ **Batê pé** [ba'tê pé] to tap
one's foot to indicate
disagreement or impatience.

Batê porta [ba'tê 'porta] to
slam a door.

Batê rabicho [ba'tê ra'βiçu] to
braid hair.

❖ **Batê titi** [ba'tê 'titi] to show
anger by slamming down
objects.

Bate-cú [bate'ku] *n*
See *Bate-bule.*

Bate-pêto [ba'tê 'petu] *n*

1. fervent, excessively pious
believer. See *Biato lap-chôk.*
2. Somebody who promises

the world, and guarantees the
results. Hypocrite.

Bática ['batika] *n*
Metal basin or bowl.

Bauú [ba'u] *n*
Trunk, wooden chest with a
curved lid.

Bazar [ba'zaz] *n* (<*Per. bazar*).
Market. *Vai bazar comprá sôm*
to go market to buy food.

Bebezaina [bebe'zaina] *n*
Drink, beverages.

Bebinca [bi'bingka] *n*
Pudding, dessert.

Bebinca-lete [bi'bingka 'leti]
milk pudding.

Bebinca-nabo [bi'bingka
'nabu] savoury turnip cake
made with rice flour and pork.

Bebinca-rábano [bi'bingka
'rabanu] dish made with *arôz*
pulú, turnip and Chinese
sausage. **Bebinca-pulú**
[bi'bingka pu'lu] sweet made

with *arôz pulú*, coconut and eggs.

Bebinca vantú [bi'biŋka van'tu] pudding that has failed to rise, due to an "ill wind".

Bégo ['bɛsu] *n*

Lip.

Pussá bego [pu'sa 'bɛsu] To pout.

See **Virâ bego**.

Belis [be'lis], **belis maroto** [be'lis ma'rotu] *n* (<*M. bilis*)

Whitebait (*Stolephorus*

Commersonii), often used in

Chinese food.

Belle-flower [be'flawer] *n* (<*Fr.*

belle + *Eng. flower*)

Tender woman, but heavy and slow.

Bêm [beŋ] *adv*

Well. *Fazê bem* to do good.

Bêm-pôsto [beŋ 'postu] well dressed, good-looking.

Bêm-di ['beŋdi] Very. *Êle tá bêm-di filiz* he is very happy.

See **Di**, **Ui-di**.

Bêm-fêto [beŋ 'fɛto] *adv*

Well, correctly. *Êle papia português qui bêm-fêto* he speaks Portuguese well.

Bênça ['bɛŋsa] *n*

Blessing.

Bétele ['betɛ] *n* (<*Mal. vertila*)

Betel pepper leaf (*Piper betle*), which used to be chewed along with betel nut (*areca*). *Bétele vestido di casamento* a keepsake that used to be distributed to guests at weddings, made of betel nuts wrapped in betel pepper leaves.

Bezâ [bɛ'zã] *vt*

To kiss.

Bêzo ['bɛzu] *n*

Kiss. See also **Ucho**.

Biato ['bi'ãto] *n*

Very pious person, superficially or genuinely.

Biato lap-chôc ['bi'ãto lap 'çok] (<*beato* + *C. lab'jug'* (*v e l a*) 臘燭) *Lit.* a candlelighter, somebody whose devotions are only for show.

Illoa ['biba] *n* (<*C. pei'pa'* 枇杷)

Loquat. Fruit of the loquat tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*).

Ilheo ['biçu] *n*

1. Bug. Any worm or insect.
2. Person, fellow, individual.

❖ **Bicho-balichâm** [biçu bali'çãŋ] restless person.

❖ **Bicho careta, gato sapato** ['biçu ka'reta 'gãtu sa'pãtu] despicable person of no importance.

❖ **Bicho-carpintêro** [biçu kãrpin'teru] fidget, somebody who cannot stay still for long.

❖ **Bicho di festa** ['biçu di 'fɛsa] party animal.

❖ **Bicho-máto** [biçu 'mãtu] Mily-at-home.

❖ **Mau bicho** [mãw 'biçu] unreliable person.

Bicho-bicho ['biçu 'biçu] *n*

Macanese candy, made of flour and eggs covered with caramelised sugar.

Bicho-dachim ['biçuda'çim] *n*

A kind of dragonfly. When it flutters it wings, its tail moves up and down like the rod of a jeweller's scales. See **Tachim**.

Bicho-mel ['biçu 'mɛw] *n*

Bee.

Bicho-núne ['biçu 'nuɲi] *n*

Dragonfly.

Bicho-saúde ['biçu sã'udi] *n*

Praying mantis.

Bife ['bifi] *n*

1. Steak. Also used for chop.

Bife pó bolacho ['bifi pɔ bo'iaçu] steak milanese, or cutlet.

2. Englishman. **Bifalhada** a group of English people.

Bispo-di-galinha ['bispɨ diga'liɲa] *n*

Parson's nose.

Bôbo ['bɔbu] *n*

1. Somebody who dresses up for Carnival, *syn* **Bôbo di quarentora**.
2. Ridiculous person or situation.

Bobô [bɔ'boi], **boibô** [boi'boi]*vt*

To swing. *Bobô quiança* to rock a child.

Boboriça [bɔbɔ'rɨsa] *n*

Folly, nonsense. *Cala boca, né-bôm papiã boboriça* be quiet, don't talk nonsense. See also **Parabiça**.

Bôbra ['bɔbra] *n*

Pumpkin.

Bôca ['bɔka] *n*

Mouth.

Bôca aberto ['bɔka 'bertu] open-mouthed, amazed.

Bôca chacha ['bɔka 'çã'çã]

old woman's mouth.

❖ *Bôca chera leite* [ʃ'ɔka

'çẽ'rã 'leit] said of somebody who is green.

❖ *Bôca di cano* ['bɔka di

'kanu] glutton.

❖ *Bôca di sapo* ['bɔka di

'sapu] big mouth.

❖ *Bôca dóci* ['bɔka 'dɔsi] sweet-talker, somebody who has an affected manner of speech.

❖ *Bôca fino* ['bɔka 'finu] gourmet, selective, somebody who only likes the finer things in life.

❖ *Bôca fino-fino* ['bɔka 'finu'finu] sharp words offered in retort.

❖ *Bôca grãndi* ['bɔka 'grãndi] exaggerated, pompous, boastful.

❖ *Bôca lá-la-lá-la* ['bɔka 'la'la 'la'la] chatterbox.

Bôca patarata ['bɔka 'pata'pata] braggart, cheat.

❖ *Bôca quente* ['bɔka 'kenti] soothsayer, person who foretells sad events.

❖ *Bôca roto* ['bɔka 'rɔto] a

person who can't keep secrets.

❖ *Bôca sujo* ['bɔka 'sɔju] awcured.

Bôca-torto ['bɔka 'tɔrtɔ]

pullmace. *Fazê bôca-torto* to pull a face.

Bocarrim [bɔka'ram] *n*

Street corner, exit of a public street.

Bode-yaca ['bɔdi 'vaka] *n*

Strong healthy lad, corpulent clumsy child. *Ado masqui têm vacaize ano sã ung'a bode-vaca!* he's only fourteen and he's already a strapping lad. Also **bode-vêlo**.

Bode-vêlo ['bɔdi 'vɛlo] See**Bode-yaca**.**Bofatada** [bofa'tada] *n*

1. A slap on the face. *Cara di panhá bofatada* to look defiant, asking for trouble.

2. Instant, moment. *Ung'a bofatada já têm aqui* he arrived in a jiffy. See also

Pancada.**Boiã** [bo'ya] *vi*

To go out at night. To frequent night clubs.

Boiã [bu'yan] *n*

Vat. Large clay receptacle for holding solids or liquid.

Boibô [boi'boi] See **Bobô**.**Bolacho** [bo'laçu] *n*

Cookie, biscuit.

Pô-bolacho [pɔ bo'laçu] crumbs used in batter.

Bolo bate-pau ['bɔlo bɛtɛ 'pau] *n*

Moon cake, eaten during mid-Autumn festival (15th day of the 8th month).

Bolo mármore ['bɔlo 'mãrmɛ] *n*

Marble cake, made with cocoa stirred into the mix to create a marbled effect.

Bolo minino ['bɔlo mi'ninu] *n*

Cake made with toasted coconut and ground biscuits, dusted with icing sugar.

Bolo nata ['boɫo 'nata] *n*

Egg tart.

Bolo supiám ['boɫo su'piã] See

Supiám.

Bolontrôm [boɫon'trõ] See

Volontrôm.

Bôm [boj] *adv*

Good. *Más bôm* (i) better, (ii) worthwhile.

Bôm-sono [boj'sõno] good night, have a good rest.

Bomcô [boj'kõ] *adj & n* (< *M.*

bongkok)

Humpback.

Boquizâ [boki'za] *vi*

To pronounce, say something.

Botâ [bo'ta] *vt*

1. To put, place. *Botâ vaso-flua na chám* to put the vase on the floor.

Botâ mesa [bo'ta 'meza] to lay the table.

Botâ na folia [bo'ta na'folia] to place in the newspaper.

❖ *Botâ faladura* [bo'ta fala'dura] to give a speech.

❖ *Botâ figura* [bo'ta fi'gura] to show.

2. To set to.

Botâ corê [bo'ta'ko're] to run off.

Botâ fuzi [bo'ta fu'zi] to run away.

Bote [bo'te] *n*

Small rowing boat.

Botelha [bo'teʎa] *n*

Bottle.

Botica [bo'tika] *n*

Shop.

Botica-mestre [bo'tika 'mestri] Chinese pharmacy

(*lit.* Apothecary of the Chinese healer). Place where medicinal concoctions and other Chinese medicines are sold.

Bói [boi] *n* (< *Eng. boy*)

Waiter. *Chomâ bói trazê café co lêie.*

Brajêro [bra'jero] See **Brejêro**.

Breço ['breço] *n*

Vegetable.

Breço raba-raba selection of cheap, poor quality vegetables.

See **Raba-raba**.

Brejêro [bre'jero] **brajêro**

[bra'jero] *n*

Philanderer, knave. *Estung'a v'lo-công ni-di bóca dóci, brejêro!* what a silver tongue that old man has! what a rascal!

Brigado [bri'gadu], **obigado**

[obi'gadu] *adv*

'Thankful, grateful.

Brinco ['brinku] *n*

1. Toy.

2. Game. *Nunca sã brinco,* this is not for playing.

3. Show, performance. *Dã brinco* or *fazê brinco* to put on a show.

Bronco ['brõjko] *adj & n*

Stupid, idiot.

Bufutiã [bufuti'a] *vt*

To slap.

Bule-bule ['bui 'bui] *n*

Bird in the *Pycnonotidae* family.

Bule-bule batê-cu or *batê-cú*

Bird in the *Motacillidae* family.

Buli [bu'li] *vi & vt*

To move, interfere, provoke. *êle tá buli co iou* he's bothering me. *Nunca bôm buli co iou-sua boca* don't provoke me and make me talk.

❖ *Buli fêmea* [bu'li 'femia] to get involved with women.

❖ *Buli vém buli vai* [bu'li vém bu'li vai] used to describe a restless person.

Bulcioso [bulisi'õso] *adj*

1. Agitator, provoker.

2. Meddler, busy-body.

Bunitêza [buni'teza] *adj*

1. Pretty.

2. Funny, obedient.

Bur-bur [bur'bur] *n*

Saltwater fish with no bones.

Buricido [buri'sidu] *adj & adv*

Boring, dull, unpleasant. *Qui buricido estung'a quianca!* what an annoying child!

Burifado [buri'fadu] *adj*

1. Impregnated.
2. Sprinkled, covered with. *Minchi burifado co sutate* mince marinated in soy sauce.

Burumâ [buru'mâ] *vt*

1. To get close.
2. To hide.
3. To bore. *Sai daqui, vôs tâ burumâ iou-sa costa* go away, you are hurting my back (with your hands).

Buscâ [bus'kâ] *vt*

1. To search, look for. *Chacha tâ buscâ su oclo* grandpa is looking for his spectacles. *Quim vo-sotro tâ buscâ?* who are you looking for?
2. To fetch. *Buscâ sarna pa cucâ* [bus'kâ 'sarna pa cu'sâ] to go looking for trouble.

Buzuntâ [buzun'tâ] *vt*

1. To grease.
2. To make dirty. *Mâm buzuntado* [mâŋ buzun'tadu] greasy hands.
3. To cover with mud.

'abuaia [ka'ɓaya] *n*

1. Chinese jacket.
2. Long Chinese tunic.

1. Windbreaker (sports jacket).

'abɛca [ka'ɛsa] *n*

1. Head, mind.

Quebrâ cabɛca [kɛ'brâ ka'ɛsa] (i) to dwell on one topic; (ii) to search for a solution to a problem.

❖ ***'Cabɛca di atum*** [ka'ɛsa di a'tuŋ] trickster.

'Abɛca-di-bonzo [ka'ɛsa di 'bonzo] soup prepared in bain-marie using the skin of a winter gourd.

'Abɛca-di-vento [ka'ɛsa di 'vɛntu] forgetful, head in the clouds.

'Abɛca-grândi [ka'ɛsa 'grândi] (i) innovative. (ii) ringleader.

2. Chief, controller.

❖ ***'Cabɛca-di-cobra*** [ka'ɛsa di 'kɔbra] snakehead, trafficker in illegal immigrants.

'Abɛca-di-cili [ka'ɛsa di 'kuli] stevedore at the docks

and markets responsible for a team of coolies.

Cabɛca-di-hui [ka'ɛsa di wi] person who chairs the meetings of the hui. See **Hui**.

❖ ***'Cabɛca-di-lorcha*** [ka'ɛsa di 'lɔrçã] captain of a boat.

Cabɛcada [kabɛ'sada] *n*

Bowing the head so that the chin rests on the chest.

Dâ cabɛcada [dã kabɛ'sada] to nod off, head drooping.

Panhâ cabɛcada [pã'ɲã kabɛ'sada] to suffer business setbacks.

Cabɛcudo [kabɛ'sudu] *adj*

Stubborn, reluctant.

Cabelo-de-bonzo [ka'ɛɓɛlo di 'bonzo] *n*

Fibrous blackish seaweed used in many Chinese dishes, particularly in the vegetarian dish known as <cháí>. Also used to make a jelly called **leong-fan**.

Cabelo-noiva [ka'βelo 'noiva] *n*
Sweet made with eggs and strands of sugar, reminiscent of golden hair.

Cabrão [ka'βraŋ] *n*

1. Cuckold.
2. Boyfriend.
3. Lover.

Cabuz [ka'βus] See *pêsse cabús*.

Cacada [ka'kaða] *n*

Laughter. *Rí cacada* to split one's sides laughing.

Cacai [ka'kai] *adj* (<Eng. *cock-eyed*)

Cross-eyed. *Ólo cacái*, squint-eyed.

Cachacão [kaça'saŋ] *n*

A whack on the back of the neck.

Cachi [ka'çi] *vr* (<*M. kacip*)

1. To bite, bite through.
2. To chew.

Cáchi-báchi ['kaci 'baçi], **cáchi-**

váchi [kaçi 'vaçi] *n* See

Raspiáti.

Lowly person.

Cachipe [ka'çipi] *n* (<*M. kacip*)

Miser, avaricious person.

Cachipiã [kaçipi'ã] *vr* (<*M. kacip*)

1. To make oneself comfortable.
2. To squeeze.

Cachipãdo [kaçipi'ãdu] *adj*

(<*M. kacip*)

1. Narrow.
2. Squashed.

Cáchi-váchi ['kaci 'vaçi] See

Cáchi-báchi.

Cacho ['kaçu] *n*

Large quantity. *Cacho-cacho di gente* a large crowd of people.

Cachoro [ka'çoro] *adj*

1. Coward.
2. Ghastly.

† **cachôro?** [ka'çoro] *n*

Dog of any size. *Cachôro-ro-muerto* bitch. *Cachôro morto* dead or useless dog.

† **cachôro-china** [ka'çoro

'çina] dog whose bark is worse than his bite.

† **cachôro-doido** [ka'çoro

'doido] rabid dog.

† **cachupada** [kaç'u'pada],

[ka'su'pada] *n*

Slap or pat on the neck. *Já dá ming'a cachupada qui falá misericórdia* he gave him such a whack that he begged for mercy.

† **cacueta** [kaku'eta] *n*

1. Defect in a person.
2. Person with a nervous tic.

† **caçús** [ka'kus] *n* (<*D. kakhuis*).

'toilet, latrine. Formerly, privy.

† **cadacê** [kada'se], **cadecê**

[kade'se] *adj* & *n*

1. Every.

2. Each one. *Cadacê sandê ung'a candia-cêra* everybody lights a candle.

3. Anyone.

Cadera [ka'dera] *n*

1. Chair.
2. Sedan chair.
3. Lumbar region. *Doi cadera* (i) (lower) back ache; (ii) to have back ache.

Cadung'a [ka'duŋa] *syn* **Cadacê**.

Cafelã [kafe'la], **cafulã** [kafu'la]

vr

To plaster a wall.

Cáfre ['kãfri] *n*

1. African.
2. Dark-skinned person.

Cafulã [kafu'la] See **Cafelã**.

Cagã [ka'gan] *adj* & *n*

Timid person, who is afraid of everything.

Cagarola [kaga'rõla] *adj* & *n*

Timid person.

Cai [kai] vi

1. To fall. *Já cai di cumprido na chám* he fell and lay sprawled on the floor.

2. To get carried away.

❖ *Cai madre* [kai 'mãdɾɛ] prolapse of the uterus.

Cai na asnéra [kai na as'neɾa] to get carried away by.

❖ *Cai pé-mãim* [kai pɛ'mai] (i) to lose one's temper. (ii) to become disoriented.

❖ *Cai na putau* [kai na pu'taw] to commit a faux-pas.

Cai sin sintido [kai siŋ sin'tidu] (i) to faint. (ii) to swoon.

Caia ['kaia] n

Mosquito net hung over a bed like a tent.

Cai chuva [kai 'çuva] v

To rain. *Azinha vai casa-ia, logo cai chuva* let's get home quickly because it's going to rain.

Cai sol [kai sɔl] v

To grow dark.

Cajám [ka'jan] n (<M. *kajang*)

Fan made with a kind of palm leaf.

Cajola [ka'jɔla] n

Bird-cage.

Calá-bócal [ka'la'bɔka] v

To be silent. *Calá-bócal* shut up!

Calado-calado [ka'ladu ka'ladu]

adv

Stealthily.

Calabôço [kala'bɔsu] n

Prison.

Calça-ganga ['kaʎsa 'ganga] n

Demin shorts for boys.

Calçám [ka'ʎan] n

Trousers, shorts. *Calçám cumprido* long trousers.

Calça-moura ['kaʎsa 'mɔura] n

Light trousers worn by men at home or in bed.

['kaʎis], ['kaʎiʃ] n

Wine-glass. *Tône tá bebê ung'a caliz di vinho-Porto* 'Tône is having a glass of Port.

['kaʎisto] interj

Misfortune. *Qui calisto!* bad luck!

['kam] n

Dog. See also *cachôro*.

❖ *Ferâ câm* [fɛ'rã kaŋ] to swindle.

['kama'leŋga] n

Winter gourd. *Dóci emalenga* preserve made with gourd, sugar and fig leaves.

['kamba'lançu] n

1. Gang.
2. Riff-raff, rabble.

['kambi'a] vt

To change, alter. *Cambiaá* *swipe* to exchange money.

['kama'raŋ] See

cambrám.

Cambrám [kam'braŋ],

camarám [kama'raŋ] n Shrimp. *Bôlo di cambrám* prawn dumpling.

Cambrám mizôna [kam'braŋ mi'zɔna] mantis shrimp (*Harpiosquilla raphidea*, *Squilla raphidea*). Called *lai-liu h'á* in Chinese.

Cam-cám [kaŋ'kaŋ] adj & adv

(<M. *kang kang*)
Arched, legs akimbo. *Andá perna cam-cám* to walk bow-legged.

Cam-cho-lâm [kam'ço'lam] See

Lâm.

Camse [kam'sɛ] n (<C. *kam' se'*

金捨)

1. Tip, reward, alms.
2. Cash bribe.

Camíam [kami'an] n

1. Lorry.
2. Bus.

Camisa-mêa [ka'miza'mɛa] n

Cotton undershirt.

Campa ['kampa] *n*

Doorbell. *Lou-sa casa tēm ung'a campa qui bunilo my doorbell is very nice.*

Campeña [kam'peña] See **Campa**.**Campa**.**Canalhám** [kana'ʎan] *adj & n*

Rascal, scoundrel, knave.

Canarina [kana'riŋ] *n*

Indian, usually Christian, from former Portuguese India.

Cancaná [kan'ka'na] *n*

Bracelets, bangles.

Cancôm [kan'kõŋ] *n*

Water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica*). Called <long'choi' 蕹菜> in Chinese.

Candia [kan'dia] *n*

Oil lamp.

"*Candia*" *cera* [kan'dia'cera] wax candle.

Caneçám [kan'e'kan] *n*

Tankard.

Canga-pêlo ['kanga'pelo] *n*

Cotton cloth.

Canje [kan'ji] *n*

1. Chicken broth.
2. Any kind of broth with rice. *Canje brânco* watery boiled rice. *Canje fula* papaya broth made from papaya blossom.

Cantimela [kanti'neja] *n*

Song.

Gao-miáng! [kau mi'anj] *adv*

(<C. *kaó' meang's* 救命)

Scream for help.

Cap [kap] *n*

Basket for carrying fish, used when fishing. *Quelóra vai pesca amesté levá cap you have to take a cap when you go fishing.*

Capa ['kapa] *n*

Lady's winter coat.

Capa-dóci [kapa'dosi] *n*

1. Helpful person.
2. Female know-all.

'upa-pêlo ['kapa'pelo] *n*

fur coat.

'upám [ka'pan] *n*

1. Capon, neutered cock.
2. Useless person. *Se pôde, sãim capaz, si nôm pôde sãim upám* if you can, you're smart, if you can't, you're useless.

'upaz [ka'pas] *adj*

1. Know-all.
 2. Intelligent.
1. Well-taught.
 1. ('apable, daring. *Si sãim upaz* if you dare. *Lou nunca upaz* I wouldn't dare.

'upl [ka'pi] *vr* (<M. *gapék*)

To get caught, squeeze. *Capi nirim na porta* he caught his hand in the door.

'upl ôlo [ka'pi'ôlu] to wink.

'upl nám [ka'pi'manj] to wave.

'upl pãm co pisunto [ka'pi'pũ ku pi'zũntu] to make a ham sandwich.

Capido [ka'pidu] *adj*

Pressed, narrow.

Rabo capido ['rãbo ka'pidu] to rest uneasy, know one is guilty.

Capotãm [kapo'tanj] *n*

Big cloak.

Capote [ka'põti] *n*

1. Overcoat.
2. Lady's long overcoat.

Capitan ['keptãn] *n* (<Eng. *captain*)

Head waiter in a restaurant, cafe or on a ship.

Cáqui ['kaki] See **Figo cáqui**.**Cará** [ka'ra] *n* (<M. *karat*)

Crust. Hard dry residue at the bottom of the pot.

Cara ['kara] *n*

Face.

Bôm cara [boŋ'kara] good-looking, pleasant features.

Cara chapado ['kara çapadu] spitting image.

Cara di cu ['kara di ku] twit.

Cara di merda ['kara di mɛrda] very ugly.

Cara di putau ['kara di pu'tau] stupid-looking, cretin.

Cara di quim deve nunca

paga ['kara di'kiŋ 'dɛvi 'nuŋka 'paɣa] scrounger.

Cara di rato cheroso ['kara di 'ratu çɛ'rɔzu] insidious person.

Cara limpo [kara'limpo] honest, clear conscience.

Cara machucado ['kara maçu'kadu] ugly person with asymmetrical features, whose face looks as if it has been squashed.

Dâ cara [dâ'kara] to "give face", to respect.

Olâ cara [o'la'kara] to look at somebody's face.

Carambola [karam'bɔla] *n*

Star fruit (*Averrhoa carambola*).

Careta [ka'reta] *n*

1. Car. *Careta dôdo* fast car.

2. Any vehicle.

3. Grimace, frown. *Fazê careta* to grimace.

Careta-fiado [ka'reta fi'adu] *n*

Spool of thread.

❖ **Cintura di careta-fiado** [sin'tura di ka'reta fi'adu] hourglass figure.

Cari [ka'ri] *n*

Curry. *Cari di môro* Indian curry.

Cartâ [ka'ta] *vt*

1. To carry. *Cartâ vai* to take.

Cartâ vên to bring.

Cartâ levâ [ka'ta le'va] (i) to take messages. (ii) to bring news.

2. To be pregnant. *Jêto qui tâ cartâ* appearance of being pregnant.

Casamento-di-macaco

[kasa'mentu di ma'kaku] *n*

[Unusual weather, when it rains and shines at the same time.

(*'usarâm* [kaça'taɣ] *n*)

Mansion.

(*'hsl* ['kazi] *adv*)

Almost.

(*'ntá-cutí* [ka'ta ku'ti] *n* (<*M.*

kalah + *kuti*)

knick-knacks, bits and pieces.

(*'ntapú* [ka'ta'pu] *n* (<*Eng.*

'ntaput)

(*'ntaput*).

(*'ntavênto* [ka'ta'ventu] *n*)

(*'lameleon*, person who shifts

from one opinion, party or

group to another as it suits him

or her.

(*'mê* ['kati] *n* (<*M. kari*)

≠ Chinese weight, equivalent to

604 grams. One catty consists

of 16 taels, one hundred catties

make a picul.

Categuizâ [katɛgi'zâ] *vi* & *vt*

1. To catechize.

2. To try to convince.

Catiaca [kati'aka] *n* (<*M. ketiak*)

Armpit. *Fêde catiaca* body

odor from armpits.

Catravada [ka'tra'vaða] *n*

Group of people, usually from the same family. *Carriá na tudo sa catravada vên* to bring the clan along.

Catupá [ka'tu'pa] *n* (<*M. ketupat*)

Savoury Chinese cake made from rice, pork and other ingredients, and called <*ham' iok⁹ chong³* 咸肉粽 > in Chinese.

Cauri [ka'u'ri] *adj*

Chequered, speckled, used to describe poultry.

Cavá [ka'va] *adv* & *vt*

1. Later, afterwards.

2. To finish, end. *Alina já cavá fazê trabalo casa* Alina has

C

C

already done her homework.

See also *Ramatã*.

Cavaquista [kava'kista] *adj*

Highly susceptible, easily frightened. See *dã cavaço*.

Caxám [ka'ʃaŋ] *n*

1. Big box, crude chest.
2. Funeral casket.

Caxám-terno [kə'ʃaŋ 'ternu] woven bamboo Chinese “wedding” basket.

Cegónha [sɛ'gɔna] *n*

1. Stork.
2. Female nightsoil collector.
3. Female lover. *Istupôr di Secundino, tudo dia chegá na casa assi tarde, certo têm cegonha* that idiot Secundino is late home every day. He must have a lover!

Cên [sɛn] *num* (< *Eng. cent, centavo*)

One-hundredth of a pataca, one *avo*.

Cento ['sɛnto] *num*

One hundred. *Uncento* (i) a hundred; *Uncento fora* a hundred-odd. (*Un*) *cento pataca fora* a hundred-odd patacas. (ii) one hundred. *Quanto cento* hundreds, several hundred. (iii) many, an amount. *Tã papidã um cento pantomnice* you're telling a stack of lies. *Caridã uncento huro vêm casa* he brought a pile of books back home.

Cerã [sɛ'ra] *vr*

1. To polish the floor or furniture. *Cerã chã* to wax the floor.
2. To close, enclose.

Cerã-dente [sɛ'ra 'dente] *vr*

To clench one's teeth in anger. *Né-bôm cerã dente* calm down, don't get worked up.

Ceróla [sɛ'rola] *n*

Long Johns.

Cerzi [sɛ'zi] *vr*

To darn, mend.

(*chá*) [çã] *n*

1. Plant in the tea family.
 2. Infusion made with tea leaves.
 3. Infusion of medicinal plants.
- (*chá di hortelã* *di sopa* mint tea, for rheumatic pains, indigestion or worms.
(*chá di pélo-pé* infusion to ward off frights. *Chã di peso* infusion to protect against indigestion or stomach-ache.
(*chá seng kap* Chinese medicinal infusion.

❖ **Chã gordo** [çã 'gordu] festive high tea.

(*hacarã*) [çãka'ra] *vr* (< *M. cekak, cekak*)

1. To embrace.
2. To suffocate.

(*hãcha*) ['çãçã] *n* (< *M. cacah*)

Dessert made with mung beans, tapioca, yam, coconut and raw sugar.

(*hãcha*) ['çãçã] *n*

1. Grandmother.
2. Old woman. *Chãcha-chãcha* old ladies.

Rôpa di chãcha old lady's

dress. *Chãcha di casa* the most elderly lady in a family.

3. Respect shown to old ladies.

Cha-chãu ['çã'çãu] See **Chau-chau**.

Chachini [çãci'ni] *n*

Macanese dish prepared with flaked fish cooked in coconut milk and chili.

Chado ['çãdɔ] *adj* (< *M. cadek*,

< *Conc. chyad*)

1. Smart, intelligent.
2. Skilful.

Chai-fêng [çai'fɛŋ] *n* (< *C. tsai*

feng 捰?), (< *C. tsai* 捰 拳)

“Paper, scissors, stone”, a popular method for drawing lots or deciding order, used by two or three players before starting a game. Simultaneously, the players display one of three hand symbols representing either

paper (open hand), stone (closed fist) or scissors (fist with index and middle fingers extended). Paper wins against stone because it can wrap it up, stone wins against scissors because it blunts the blade, and scissors win against paper because they can cut it.

Chalacã [čala'sã] *vi*

1. To joke.
2. To talk animatedly.

Chalã-chalã [čã'la čã'la] *adj*

Dishevelled, dirty, unkempt. *Êla sâm ung'a Maria chalã chalã* she looks very unkempt.

Chalã [čãli] *n*

Shawl, usually made of wool, and commonly used by the ladies of Macao in winter.

Chalã [čãli] *n* (< *Mar./Kon tcal*)

Small, narrow street, alleyway.

Chaminica [čami'nika] *n*

1. Small teacup with no

handle, used in Chinese restaurants.

2. Clay dish, formerly used as a mold for homemade cakes.

Champaca [čam'paka] *n*

Magnolia, a fragrant white (*Michelia champaca*) or yellow (*Michelia alba*) flower.

Champorã [čampõ'ra] See

Champurã.

Champurã [čampu'rã],

champurã [čampõ'rã] *vt* (< *M. campur*)

To mix. *Champurã vaca com brêdo* Beef and vegetable stir-fry.

Chanquêm [čaj'kẽn] *n* (< *C.*

chou'keng 巡警)
Chinese policeman.

Chapã [čã'pã] *vt*

1. To join, lean (against). *Chapã assento* to tilt a chair, sit down. *Intrã, chapã assento* come in and sit down. *Chapã perto* to lean. *Chapã perto di*

notica to snuggle up to one's girlfriend.

❖ *Chapã calo* [čã'pã 'kalu] to ask for a loan.

❖ *Chapã na umbigo* [čã'pã na um'bigu] to be very clingy.

❖ *Chapã mão* [čã'pã mãu] (i) to marry; (ii) to shake hands.

2. To spit. *Chapã fio* to thread a needle.

❖ *Chapã prego* [čã'pã 'pregu] to pawn.

(Thupadea [čapa'deka] *n*

A Chinese girl with a flat face.

(Thapado [ča'padu] *adj*

1. Leaning. *Chapado na corpo* leaning into somebody.

2. Flat. *Nariz chapado* snub-nosed.

Maguista chapado [ma'kista ču'padu] true Macanese.

(Thupêu [čã'pêu] *n*

1. Flat. *Chapêu-côco* bowler hat, formerly used by men with a certain social status.
2. Cap.

Chapêu-de-padre [čã'pêu di

'pãdri] prawn dumpling shaped like a cardinal's birretta. Called <há' kar' 蝦餃> in Cantonese.

Chá-pom-chá-pom [čã'põ

čã'põ] *n* (< *M. cak pong-pong*)

1. Clash of the cymbols in Chinese orchestras and bands.
2. Classical Chinese drama accompanied by a traditional orchestra.

Chap-sio [čap'siw] *n* (< *C. tsai'*

sio' 叉燒)
Barbecued pork.

Cháqui-cháqui [čãki'čãki] *adv*

With the excuse of.

Chareta [čã'reta] *n* (< *T. chiratta*)

1. Ladle made from half a coconut shell with a wooden handle. *Cholê águ co chareta* to take water out of a receptacle with a chareta.
2. Buttocks, behind. *Olôtro já coriã saia até chareta* her skirt is slit right up her thighs.

Chatóm [čá'tom] *n* (< *C. tsá'tong*²

茶桶)

Cushioned hamper for holding a teapot.

Châu [čáw] *n* (< *C. tsau*⁴ 綯)

Pongee garments worn by lowly Chinese women in Macao such as household servants and tanka women.

Chau-cháu [čáw'čáw], **cha-cháu**

【čá'čáw] *n* (< *C. tsau*² 炒)

1. Chinese stew, usually made of a mixture of meats and vegetables.

Chau-chau péle Macanese

stew made with ingredients stewed in lard. See also **Tacho**.

Chau-min [čáw'min] stewed noodles, often served with beef or pork.

2. Miscellany.

3. Mess, confusion, disorder.

Chau-chau-lau-lau [čáw'čáw

la'la'w] *n* (< *Mag. chau-chau* + *M. lauk*).

Mess, confusion, disorder.

Ung'a chau-lau-lau-lau ná-mas! this is a total mess!

Chegá [čé'gá], [šé'gá] *vt*

1. To arrive. *Já chegá tarde vai siviço* he got to work late.
2. To be enough. *Nadi chegá sapuca* it's not enough money.
3. To approach, get near. *Nóm pôde chegá nám* he can't stretch that far.
4. To be as much as, compare to, be on a par with. *Titi nám pôde chegá iou coré* my aunt cannot run as fast as I.

Chengcau [čəŋ'kau] *n* (< *C.*

*tseng*³ kau³ 正教)

Chinese convert to Catholicism. Often used derogatively, to mean somebody useless.

Cherá [čé'rá] *vt*

To smell.

❖ *Cherá-córdá!* [čé'rá'kordá] get lost!

❖ *Cherá fundilho di padre* [čé'rá fun'di'ðu di 'padri] used to describe an excessively pious woman.

❖ *Cherá fundilho di sógra!*

[čé'rá fun'di'ðu di 'sógra] *syn*

Cherá-córdá!

❖ *Cherá sôk sôk* [čé'rá

sok'sok] sweating at the

anipils. See also *Fêde sôk*

nh

❖ *Cherá vento* [čé'rá'ventu]

to have no food.

† *Cherám* [čé'rám] *n*

spices.

† *Cherándé* [čérin'dé] *n* (< *M.*

cherridit)

Person who repeatedly asks

for something. See also

Pedente.

Maria Cheriná bird whose

repeated call is supposed to

annunciate rain.

† *Chero* [čéro] *n*

Sonell. *Chero di catiaca* the

sumell of sweat from the

anipils.

lyn chero perfume.

† *Cheráso* [čé'rozú] *adj*

fragrant, perfumed.

Chicalli [čika'li] *n*

Lily.

Chichai [či'čái] See **Chuchai**.

Chico ['čiku] *adj* & *n prop*

1. Diminutive of Francisco.
2. Gossip.

Chicori [čikó'ri], **chocori**

[čokó'ri] *vt*

1. To flirt, fool around in order to attract attention. *Chicha qui di garida, tá chicori co éle* Chicha is flirting with him.
2. To woo a woman.
3. To court.
4. To have a sexual relationship.

Chicote [či'koti] See **Fijám chicote**.

Chicu [či'ku] *n*

Tuber in the *Sagittaria trifolia* family. Also called **nhame chicô**.

Chillicate [čili'ka'ti] *n* (< *M. celekati* < *T. sivi-katti*)

Small pliers used to crack open betel nuts.

Chilicóte [čili'koʈi] *n*

Croquet made with mince.
Chilicote-fólia chilicote made of puff pastry.

Chili-missó [čili mi'so] *n*

Spicy Chinese condiment made with chilli, vinegar and soybean paste. Called <laí^o chin' cheong³ 辣椒漿> in Chinese.
See **Missó**.

Chili-mosquito [čili mso'skitu] *n*

Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*).

Chili-ponta-céu [čili 'ponta seú] *n*

1. Kind of chilli which curves upwards, towards the sky.
2. Used to describe pert breasts.

Chimpá [čim'pa] *v*

1. To beat.
2. To shoot. *Ja chimpá nele di bem!* he has sounded off!

China [čína] *n*

Chinese. *China-china* Chinese. See also **Náchi**.

❖ *Cim china* [č'kaŋ čína] See

Cachôro-china.

China di late [čína di 'leʈe] dairyman.

China fala [čína fa'la] as the

Chinese say. *China fala*, <moú² man⁶ lai³ 冇問題> as the Chinese say, <no problem>

China pobre [čína 'poβri] beggar.

❖ *China-merenda* [čína

me'renda] Chinese snack-seller.

China-rico [čína 'riku]

Chinese magnate.

Téra-china [t'era 'čina] mainland China.

Chincha [č'inč'a] *n* (<*M. cincang*)

The filling of a cake or pie.

Chinchám [č'ing'č'aŋ] *adj* (<*M. cincang*)

Crushed. *Coré-coré, escoregá cai chinchám na chám mulado*

he fell while he was running and crashed onto the ground.

(**chinela** [č'i'ne'la] *n*

Slipper. *Usá chinela vai rua* to go out in slippers.

(**hinóti** [č'in'toi] *n* (<*C. sin' toi*

餅批)

Chinese fritter shaped like a ball, stuffed with prawns and rolled in sesame seeds.

(**hip-CHIP** [č'ip 'č'ip] *adj* (<*M. cipir*)

blinking. *Ólo chip-CHIP* sleeping, with drooping eyes.

(**hipi** [č'i'pi] *v* (<*M. cipir*)

1. To touch.

2. To squeeze. To knead.

(**hipido cachipiado** [č'i'pidu kač'ipi'adu] tight, stuck.

❖ (**hipi chera** [č'i'pi č'e'rã] (i) to examine in great detail.

Nárra-siárra quelóra comprã

vam têm qui chipi-cherã tudo

oucurza when women go

shopping they look at everything in detail. (ii) used

to describe somebody who likes to know everything in detail.

3. To make narrow.

Chipido [č'i'pidu] *adj* (<*M. cipir* + *P. -do*)

Narrow, tight. *Travessa chipido* narrow alleyway. *Rópa chipido na corpo* tight dress.

Chipim [č'i'piŋ] *adj*

Tied, fastened. Used only in the expression *pê chipim*, a reference to the bound feet of Chinese women, in contrast to *pê solto*, a normal foot that has not been bound.

Chipizaina [č'ipi'zaina] *n* (<*M. cipir* + *P. -zaina*)

Indecent groping.

Chiqui [č'i'ki] *v* (<*M. cekek*)

1. To strangle. *Estung'a quiança já chiqui galinha* this child strangled the hen.

2. To squeeze. *Chiqui tripa* to tighten one's belt.

Chiquêa [ç'i'kia] *n*

1. Braid or bun formerly used by women to show their marital status. *Marâ chiquia* to put one's hair up.
2. Chinese shuttlecock consisting of a cylindrical base made of layers of cardboard stuck together, and a bunch of feathers. Called <*in'* *ch'i'* 毽子 > in Chinese.
3. Children's game that consists of throwing the **chiquia** up into the air and keeping it up for as long as possible.

Chiri [ç'i'ri] *vi* (<*M. cirri*>)

- To wet oneself.
- Ri qui chiri* [ri ki ç'i'ri] to laugh until bursting.

Chiribito [çiri'bitu] *n* (<*M. cirri-*

- birri*)
1. Small child, stripling.
 2. Sickly, fragile person.

Chirifada [çiri'fada] *n*

Diarrhoea, the trots.

Chiripâ [ç'iri'pa] *vi* (<*T.*

- cherippu*)
To stamp or clack with clogs.

Chiripo [ç'i'ripu] *n* (<*T.*

- cherippu*)
1. Clog
 2. A pair of clogs.

Chiscate! [ç'iskati] *interj*

Interjection expressing surprise.

Chisco [ç'isko] *n*

Devil, demon.

Chiste [ç'isti] *n* (<*Sp. chiste*)

Natural fun. *Fazê chiste* to poke fun, joke, make fun of oneself. *Fazê pa chiste* to get a laugh. *Chiste qui nôm-têm chiste* joke that falls flat.

Chistoso [çis'toso] *adj* & *n*

1. Funny.
2. Pleasant, nice.
3. Attractive. *Nhônha chistosa* attractive woman.

(*hi-su* [ç'i'su] *n* (<*C. chi' sou'* 紫

紫)
Figwort, medicinal plant (*Scrophularia nodosa*).

(*hito* [ç'ito] *n* (<*Hin chithi*)

1. Writing, letter, note.
2. Pawn chit.

(*hito* [ç'ito] *n*

Nickname given to somebody short in stature.

(*hivih* [ç'i'vit] *n*

Small bird in the *Sylviidae* family.

(*hocâ* [çõ'ka] *vi*

1. To hatch, incubate.
2. To irritate, annoy.

(*hocado* [çõ'kadu] *adj*

Irritated, fed up. *Pai tâ hocado co êle* dad is fed up with him. *Vôs tâ fazê iou hocado* you're beginning to ped on my nerves.

(*hocolhá* [çõkõ'ha] *vt*

To shake, tremble, vibrate.

Chocori [çõkõ'ri] See **Chicori**.

Chofé [çõ'fê] *n* (<*Eng.*, <*F.*

chauffeur)
Chauffeur.

Cholé! [çõ'le] *vt* (<*M. colek,*

mencolek)

1. To spoon out of a recipient.
2. To thump, strike. *Já cholé êle di bem*, I thumped him.

Cholé? [çõ'le] *vt* (<*M. colek*)

To tap somebody.

Choldo [çõ'ldo] *adj*

Interfering, meddlesome. *Ficá choldo* (i). To interfere; (ii) to be accused of interfering.

Chomâ [çõ'ma] *vt*

1. To call. *Chomâ iou* or *chomâ pa iou* call me.
2. To be called. *Iou chomâ Maria* my name is Maria.

Choncâ [çõg'ka] *vt* (<*C. tsong*⁶

撞 + *P. chocar*)

To collide, knock, coincide with *Ung'a careta já choncâ*

na orrun 'a car bumped into another vehicle.

Chonto ['çõntu] *n*

Great quantity. *Chicho fichá ano, já convida ung' a chonto di genti* Chico invited a lot of people to his birthday party.

Chop [çõp] *n* (< *Eng. chop*)

1. Official license.
2. Student slang to indicate an absent lecturer, recorded with a stamp in a register.

Chubi [çu'bi] *v* (< *M. cubit*)

1. To pinch. *Qui-foi chubi tou?* Why are you pinching me? *Já chubi braco* he pinched my arm.
2. To break off a piece of bread, cake or to pick off the petals of a flower. *Chubi pân* to break bread into pieces.

Chubidela [çubi'dela] *n* (< *M. cubit*)

cubit
Pinch.

Chuchai [çu'çai], **chichai** [çi'çai]

n (< *C. chu' chai?* 猪仔)

Chinese worker or coolie that set sail for central America from Macao and other harbours in South China.

Chúcho ['çúçú] *adj* & *n* (< *M. cuco*)

cuco
Interfering, meddler.

Chuchú [çu'çu] *v* (< *M. cuco*)

To roast on a spit, drive in. *Chuchu pau na chám* to drive a stick into the ground. *Chuchi pé na buraco*, trip on a hole in the ground.

❖ *Chuchú bico* [çu'çu 'biku] used to describe somebody sleepy, who has to keep their eyes open.

Chuchumeca [çúçú'meka] *n*

(< *M. cuco* + *Eng. maker*).
Troublemaker, busybody.

Chuchupa [çu'çupa] *n*

Paper poke used to sell roast peanuts or chestnuts. *Já comprá ung' a chuchupa di façám* I bought a packet of peanuts.

† **humbá** [çum'ba] *vi*

To become a fixture, used to describe somebody who settles down somewhere and then becomes very difficult to shift; to not give up. *Chumbá na caderra* said of a guest who has overstayed his welcome.

† **huanambeiro** [çunãm'beirõ],

[çunãm'berõ] *n*
()ven for making **chuanambo**.

† **huanambo** [çu'nãmbõ] *n*

1. Lime obtained from shells.

† **hupá** [çu'pã] *vt*

1. To suck.
- ❖ *Chupá dedo* to suck one's thumb, be left with nothing.
- ❖ *Chupá ôvo* [çu'pã 'ôvo], *chupá chili* [çu'pã 'çili], or *chupá leng-kok* [ç' u' pã lej'kõ] get lost!

❖ *Chupá grog* See *Dále grog*.
2. To absorb.

† **hupéta** [çu'peta] *n*

Baby's bottle. Pacifier.

Chupou! [çu'põ] *interj*

Expression used when somebody has been left speechless. *Chupou di bem!* He took it straight in the face!

Churá [çu'ra] *vi*

To weep, wail.
Churá lagri curto-comprido [çu'ra 'lagri 'kurtu kom'pridu] to weep inconsolably.

Churado [çu'radu] *adj*

Melted, liquefied.

Churruto [çu'ruto] *n*

Cigar.

Chuva [çuva] *n*

Rain. *Cai chuva* to rain.
Chuva filo-filo [çuva 'filu 'filu] drizzle.
Chuva fino-fino [çuva 'finu 'finu] light rain.
Chuva pedra [çuva 'pedra] hail.

Cifrã [si'fã] See *Cifrã*.

Cifrã [si'fã], **cifã** [si'fã] *vt*

1. To clench.

2. To reveal one's teeth when laughing. *Cifrá dente* to bare one's teeth in anger.
Cifá dente! [si'fá 'dente] go away, don't bother me!
 See also *Cerâ*, *Cerâ dente*.

Cifrada [si'frada] *n*

Race. *Ung'a cifrada já vai cozinha* she raced to the kitchen.

Cilicário [sili'kariu] *n* (<*M. serikaya*)
 Old Macanese sweet.

Cinematógrafo [sinema'tografu] *n*

Cinema, screening room.

Cioso [si'oso] *n*

Meddler, provoker.

Cissí [si'si] *vt* (<*M. sisil*)

- To raise, lift (up).
- To pull up. *Cissí calçám* to pull one's trousers up.

Ciumidade [siumi'dadi] *n*

Jealousy. *Êle tá atacado di*

ciumidade he is overcome with jealousy.

Clareza [kla'reza] *n*

Explanation. *Dá clareza* to explain, clarify, *syn* *Clariá*.

Clariá [klari'á] *vt*

To make clear.

Chu-chu [klu'klu] *n*

Onomatopæic word. Gambling game in which two dice are shaken inside a china cup covered with a saucer, creating the sound which gives it its name.

Co [ko] *conj* & *prep*

- And. *Iou co vós* you and I.
- With. *Iou vai juntado co êle* I'm going with him. *Vós pôde prigantá co êle* you can ask him.

Coâ [kô'á] *vt*

To filter, strain.

❖ *Mizá coâ* [mi'zá kô'á] used to describe an extremely penny-pinching person, who

would even strain urine to get some use out of it.

† **obertô** [kôbert'ô] *n*

† lid of a pot or other recipient.

† **ocô** [kô'kô] *vt* (<*C. mo' kô*)

† to carry on one's back. To bear. *Mai tá cocô* *filo* the mother carried her son on her back.

† **olnu** [kô'jũ] *adj*

† owlife. *syn* *Cudum*.

† **olnu** [kô'lan] See *Culan*.

† **olcha** [kô'çá] *n*

- † bedcover.
- † blanket or quilt. *Cólcha-pena* *pena* heavy quilt. *Cólcha-pena* feather quilt.

† **olô-garfo** [co'le'garfu] *n*

† spoon and fork. Cutlery. *syn* *lucô-garfo*.

† **ôlo** [kôlu] *n* & *vt*

† lap.

- To sit on one's knee, carry. ❖ *Colo-nám côlo-pê* ['kôlu maŋ'kôlu pɛ] idle.

Columbrâ [kolum'bra] *vt*

- To covet.
- To have great expectations.

Comê [kô'mɛ] *vt*

To eat.

❖ *Comê babáu* [kô'mɛ ba'bau] to be disappointed, disillusioned.

❖ *Comê negá* [kô'mɛ ne'gá] to reap a benefit but not acknowledge it.

Comê qui ravirá [kô'mɛ ki rav'i'rá] to gorge.

Comê qui sentá ôlo [kô'mɛ ki sen'tá 'ôlu] to glut oneself. Note: <ôlo> here refers to *ôlo déco*.

Comê ramatá [kô'mɛ rama'tá] to eat everything up.

Comédia [kô'mɛdia] *n*

Review, comic play traditionally staged during Carnival.

Comezaina [kome'zajina] *n*

Heavy meal.

Comoa [kõ'mõa] *n*

Bilge, formerly located outside the house.

Companhã [kompa'ɲã] *vt*

1. To accompany, follow.

Companhã procissão to join a procession. *Companhã morto* to attend a wake.*Companhã iou vai missa* go with me to mass.2. To accompany, keep company. *Companhã doente* to keep a patient company.**Compradô** [kompra'dõ] *n*1. Trusted servant responsible for doing the household shopping and for contracting and supervising the other servants.
2. Commissioner on board a ship.**Compridâm** [kumpri'daŋ] *n*

Length, extension.

Condorim [kondõ'rɨŋ] *n* (<*M.**kanduri*).

Old unit of weight, a one hundredth of a tael.

Confêto [konj'fetu] *n*1. Confectionary.
2. Sweetie.**Consola** [konsõ'la] *vt*

To comfort.

Consumi [konsu'mi] *vt*1. To consume.
2. To mortify.
3. To displease.**Consumiçã** [konsumi'saŋ] *n*1. Consumption.
2. Displeasure.
3. Tease.**Consumido** [konsu'midu] *adj*1. Displeased.
2. Quarrelsome.**Conventona** [konven'tõna] *n*

Girl, usually orphaned, brought up in a convent.

† 'opa [ʔkõpa] *n*

Sideboard.

† 'opã [kõ'paŋ] *n*

A large glass.

† 'opito [kõ'pitu] *n*

A small glass.

† 'õpo-cõpo [ʔkõpo'kõpo] *n* (<*M.**kupri-kupu*)

Butterfly.

† 'õgnêra [kõ'kêra] *n*

† 'õconut cake filled with desiccated coconut, eggs and sugar.

† 'õgnêta [kõ'kêta] *adj*

† 'õquette, who likes to engage the attention of men.

† 'õgninho [kõ'kɨno] *n*Water chestnut, *Scirpus tuberosus*.† 'õnucã [kõra'saŋ] *n*Heart. *Êle sãm bõm-coraçã* 'he is a kind-hearted person.**Bõm coraçã** [bõŋ kõra'saŋ]

kind-hearted, generous person.

❖ **Coraçã** *cõsca* [kõra'saŋ

'kõska] someone who wants to speak out but remains quiet.

See *Cõsca*.❖ **Coraçã** *duro* [kõra'saŋ

'duru] dispassionate, cruel.

❖ **Coraçã** *grãndi* [kõra'saŋ

'grãndi] generous.

❖ **Coraçã** *mõli* [kõra'saŋ

'mõli] soft-hearted.

❖ **Coraçã** *tãnto* [kõra'saŋ

'tãntu] talkative person.

Mau coraçã [mau kõra'saŋ]

unkind person.

Corãzi [kõ'rãzi] *n*

Courage.

Cordial [kurdi'a] *n* (<*Eng.**cordial*)1. Remedy in the form of a powder scraped from a calcareous stone of Indian origin, which was formerly used to calm nerves.
2. Fruit cordial.

Corê [kõ're] *vi*

To run.

❖ **Corê greza** [kõ're 'greza] to go to church on Maundy Thursday.**Corê trás** [kõ're 'tras] to follow.**Corê vai** [kõ're 'vai] to run along.**Corê vai, corê vêm** [kõ're 'vai kõ're 'vêm] to come and go in a hurry.**Corenteza** [kõren'teza] *n*

1. Breeze.
 2. Flow of air created by opening two windows or doors in a house.
- Sentá na corenteza, pôde ficá doente* sitting in a draught can make you feel unwell.

Corn-star [kõn'stã] *n* (< *Eng.*)*corn starch*Cake made with corn starch, hence the name. Also called **genete**.**Corta-Corta** [kõrtã'kõrtã] *n*

Kite competition to try to cut

an opponent's string. See **Sarangông**.**Corta-vento** ['kõrtã 'vẽntu] *n*

Somebody with an aquiline nose.

Corte ['kõrtẽ] *n* (< *Eng. court*)

Court.

Côsca ['kõska] *n*

Tickles.

❖ **Coraçãem-côsca** [kõrã'sãj 'kõska] somebody who wants to speak out but remains quiet.**Coscorãem** [kõskõ'rãj] *n*

Typical Christmas sweetmeat, made with flour, eggs and molasses, and dusted with sugar.

Cosquenta [kõs'kẽntã] *adj*

Tickly.

Costa ['kõstã] *n*

Back.

❖ **Atirã na costa!** [ãti'rã nã 'kõstã] don't pay any

attention; leave it alone; don't bother about it!

❖ **Costa-quênti** ['kõstã 'kẽnti] defender, person in a high position who protects those under him.**Custumado** [kõstũ'mãdu] *adj*Used to, accustomed. *Êle custumado vêm cedo* he usually comes early. *Nunca custumado têm chuva Outubro* it's unusual to have rain in October.**Costurã** [kõstũ'rã] *vi* & *vt*

to sew.

Cote ['kõte] *n*

1. Twist, sprain.
2. Cracking of bones.

Cotê [kõ'tẽ] *adj* & *adv*lolling, stumbling. *Andã cotê-cotê* to limp, hobble.**Coto** ['kõtõ] *n*

1. Knuckle.
2. Elbow.

3. Any hard object that protrudes, for instance the handle of a walking stick. *Cóto di nariz* protruding part of nose.

nose.

Cou-iok [kõ'iõk] *n* (< *C. iok*?)*kou* 藥膏

Chinese medicinal paste.

Cóvado ['kõvãdu] *n*Chinese measurement of length, approximately 38 cm. Also called **pau**.**Côve-côco** ['kõvi 'kõkũ] *n*Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*).**Cozinha** [kõzi'jã] *vt*

To cook.

Crê ['krẽ] *vt*To believe. *Iou nádi crê* I won't believe it.**Creçê** [krẽ'sẽ] *vi*

To grow.

Crecedura [krẽ'sẽ'durã] *n*

Growth.

Crecido [kre'sidu] See **Quecido**.

Crioula [kri'õlã] *n*

Orphaned girl, formerly taken into a family home where her status would fall in-between that of a daughter and that of a maid.

Cristám [kris'tanj] *n*

Catholic.

Cristám-nôvo [kris'tanj 'nõvo]

adult Chinese convert.

Língu cristám ['língu kris'tanj]

Portuguese or patois.

P a p i â c r i s t á m

[pa'pyãkris'tanj] to speak Portuguese or patois.

Cú [ku] *n*

Backside, behind.

❖ **Cú tremido** [ku tre'midu]

affaird.

❖ **Nôm têm mama, nôm têm**

cú [nõj tẽj 'mãma nõj tẽj ku]

flat-chested, flat-bottomed.

See **Pobre**, **Pobre-cú-**

limpado.

Cuçã [ku'sã] *vt*

To scratch.

❖ **Cuçã cabega** [ku'sã ka'bɛsã]

to be at a loss.

See **Sarna**, **Sarna pa suçã**.

Cuçera [ku'sera] *n*

Scratch, rash.

Cucús [ku'kuʃ], **cuscús** [kuʃ'kuʃ]

adj

Steamed.

Cudi [ku'di] *vt*

To assist, help. *Gente, cudi,*

cudi pa iou! help, somebody!

Cudum [ku'duŋ] *adj* (< *M.*

kudong)

Short in stature.

Culau [ku'laũ], **colau** [kõ'laũ] *n*

(< *C. kou' lau'* 歌樓)

Chinese restaurant. *Chacha co*

Avo-cõng tudo dia pranicêdo

têm na culau grandmother and

grandfather are at the Chinese

restaurant every day.

Culi [kuli] *n*

1. Coolie, rickshaw or trishaw

coolie. *Chomã quanto culi-*

cili para carã tudo ancuzã to

hire some coolies to carry everything.

2. Useless, person of no worth.

(*umpridãm* [kumpri'dãŋ] *adj*)

Very long.

(*umungã* [kumuj'gã] *vt*)

To confess.

(*umunhãm* [kumunãŋ] *n*)

Communion.

(*umfessã* [kunjf'sã] *vt*)

To confess.

(*urto-curto* ['kurtõ 'kurtõ] *adj*)

Very short.

(*urum* [ku'rũŋ] *n* (< *M. kurong*))

Young chicken run. *Curum di*

palinha hen house.

(*uscús* [kuʃ'kuʃ] See **cucús**.)

(*uspido* [kuspido] *n*)

Spittoon.

(*ustã* [kus'tã] *vt*)

To cost.

2. To require effort, be difficult.

Cutãm [ku'tãŋ] *n* (< *M. kutang*)

Bodice. *Saia-cutãm* woman's combinations, made of skirt and bodice.

Cute ['kuti] See **cuti**.

Cuti [ku'ti], **cute** ['kuti] *n* & *vt*

(< *M. kutit*)

1. Blow to the head.

2. To hit someone with any object.

Cuti piãm [ku'ti pi'ãŋ] *n*

1. Spinning top game.

2. The top used for this game, also called **piãm carreta**.

Cuza ['kuza] *adv*

What? Which? Contraction of

Quê cuza?

Cuza chomã iou tai-mong?

why are you calling me stupid?

Cuza fazê churã? why are you

crying? *Cuza fazê churã?*

what's the point of crying?

Cuza vós querê? what do you want? *Cuza vós tá papia?* what are you saying? *Qué cuza pôde fazê?* what can be done? *Qué cuza?* what was that?

Cuza suzo [kuza'suzu] *n*

1. Filthy thing.
2. Vulgar thing.
3. Damned thing.
4. Spirit, ghost.

Dã [dã] *vt*

To give.

Dã cara [dã 'ka:ra] to pay attention to.

Dã cavaco [dã ka'vaku] to take offence.

Dã comê [dã kô'mê] to feed.

Dã comê gente to supply food, accept orders for food.

Dã co falta [dã ku 'faltã] to notice the lack.

Dã co queixo [dã ku 'keiʃu] to expire.

Dã côr di si [dã kô: di'si] to give news.

Dã côr [dã 'kô:r] to have a cramp, twist.

Dã fundo [dã 'fundu] to stop.

Dã vesti [dã vis'ti] to help dress.

Dã lembrança [dã lem'bransa] to send regards to.

Dã mordicim [dã mordi'sinj] to annoy.

Dachim [dã'çij] *n* (<C. *toh'*

king' 达智神)

See **Ta-chim**.

Daiã [dã:jã] *n*

Midwife.

Daiôm [dã'i'õj] *n* (<M. *dayong*)

Large wooden spatula shaped like an oar, used for preparing **alúa**, guava jam, dodol, and other Macanese jams.

Dãle [dã:lɨ] *vt*

1. To attack, beat, smack.

Pegã dãle to give a hiding.

Pegã vassôra-pena dãle

quinaça to beat a child with a feather duster.

2. To imbibe; to enjoy imbibing. *Dãle vinho* to drink wine. *Dãle grog* to take alcohol.

3. To gamble. *Nôs tá vai dãle*

dos nám [nôs ta vai dã'li dôs man] we're going to have a flutter.

❖ *Dãle dês nám co inglês*

[dã'li dôs man ku inj'glês] said when the father is unknown.

Damostrã [damôs'trã] *vt* (<P.

dãr + *mostrar*)

1. To show.
2. To demonstrate.

Dangeroso [danʒe'rozɔ] *adj*(< *Eng. dangerous*)

1. Risky.
2. Dangerous.

Daretê [dare'te] *vi & vt*

1. To melt.
2. To fall in love.

Daretido [dare'tidu] *adj*

1. Melted.
2. Slobbery.

Deco ['deku] See **Ôlo deco**.**Dedo** ['dedu] *n*

Finger. Toe.

Dedo-côm ['dedu koj] *thumb*.**Defronte** [de'frɔti] *n*

Dammed soul.

Uvi, defronte! Listen, damn it!**Dengue-dengue** ['dengi'dengi],**dingo-dingo** ['dingu'dingu] *adj*

Floppy, slack, not secure.
Porta dingo-dingo flimsy door.

Dente ['denti] *n*

Tooth, teeth. *Gossô dente* to brush one's teeth.

Dente ricensâ ['denti riku'zâ]

my teeth can't take (chew) it.
As tough as leather.

Derdezido [derde'zidu] *adv*

Intentionally. *Iou derdezido vên olâ vôs* I've come to see you on purpose.

Deusalembra [dew'zalem'brâ]See **Diosalembra**.**Despique** [des'piki] *n*

Quarrel, argument.

Dessâ [dê'sâ] *vt*

To leave. *Dessâ iou olâ* let me see. *Nê-bôm dessâ véla cai* don't let the old lady fall.

Dessâ vai-ia! [dê'sâ 'vai ya]

let it be!, ignore it!

Destung'a [des'tunʒa] See**Istung'a**.**Devoçâm** [devô'san] *n*

Devotion.

Di [di] *prep*

Of. Indicates the semantic relation between two elements: such as possession, origin, place, commonly used with interjections. *Ui di bôm!* Very good. *Êle pôssa di grândi* he is very big!

Diabo ['dyabu] *n*

1. Devil.

Diabo dâ capa, diabo dâ

campenha ['dyabu dâ 'kapa 'dyabu dâ kam'peɲa] If the devil gives you a cloak, he will also give you a bell, in other words a criminal will always leave clues behind.

Diabo-solto ['dyabu 'soltu]

Bedevilled.

2. Spirit, ghost, soul from the afterworld.

3. Heavy Macanese dish prepared with leftovers flavoured with various condiments such as Chinese mustard.

Diabo-cacinha ['dyabu ka'sina]*adj*

1. Evil.
2. Provocative.

Dicotado [diko'tadu] *adj*

1. Low cut (garment).
2. Low cut. *Nhônha dicotado* woman who wears revealing clothes.

Di-frônti [di'frɔti] *adv*

Ahead, in front.

Dingo-dingo ['dingu'dingu] See**dengue-dengue**.**Dios** [di'ɔs] *n*

God. *Dios dâ graça* God be with you. *Dios sabe* God knows. *Dios haja* (used of one who has died) with God.

Diosalembrã [diɔzalem'brã],
deusalembrã [dewzalem'brã]
adj & *n*

Deceased. *syn* **Diosajã**.

Diosajã [dios'ajã] *n*

With God. Used of deceased relative or close friend. *Iou-sã diosajã* my deceased husband/wife.

Diospiro di água [di'ɔspiɾo di

'ágwa] *n*

Persimmon (*Dyospiros kaki*), reddish-orange fruit shaped like a tomato, with hard flesh. See **figo caqui**.

Disbocado [disbɔ'kãdu] *n*

Person who uses obscene language.

Discarado [diska'radu] *adj*

1. Shamed, without honour. *Ai, iou qui discarado, azinha iscondê, non quero olã!* I was so ashamed that I hid and could not bear to look any more!
2. Shameless.

Discarso [dis'karsu] *adj*

Barefoot.

Discompô [diskom'pɔ] *vi*

To give a telling off.

Disintôm' [dizin'tɔŋ] *adj*

Out of tune.

Disintôm' [dizin'tɔŋ] *vi*

To sing off key.

Dismanchã [dismp'çã] *vi* & *vt*

1. To abort.
2. To dismantle, demolish. *China tã dismanchá haraca* the Chinese are taking down the scaffolding. *Casa dismanchado* demolished house.

Dismancho [dis'mŋçũ] *n*

1. Abortion.
Ung'a dismancho trãs di ôtro a series of abortions.
2. Hindrance. *Êle sãm ung'a dismancho-prazer* he is a killjoy.

Disparecê [disparê'se] *vi*

To disappear. *Vosôtro já disparecê qui cedo* you disappeared early on.

Divera [di'vera] *adv*

1. Really. *Maria divera bunita* Maria is really pretty.
2. Truth. *Sãm divera* it's the truth.

Dvinhã [divi'ŋã] *vt*

To guess.

Dvinhacãm [divinja'sãm] *n*

1. Prophecy.
2. Riddle.

Dvzaforado [dizafɔ'radu] *adj*

1. Daring.
2. Crude.

Dvzafôro [diza'fɔɾo] *n*

Daring, abuse. *Qui dizaforo!* how dare he! *Selã dizaforo* similar abuse.

Dvzavegonhado [dizavego'ŋãdu] *adj*

Shameless, blatant. *Acung'a*

dizavegonhado that shameless person.

Dizêmbro [di'zembɾu] *n*

December.

Dizencantã [dizenkan'tã] *vt*

To reveal, to find. *Undi já vai dizencantã estung'a chapau* where did you find that hat? *Quelê-môdo já dizencantã noiwa assi chistosa* how did you find such a lovely bride?

Dizengonçado [dizenгон'sãdu] *adj*

1. Clumsy.
2. Accident-prone.

Dizuvido [dizu'bidu] *adj*

Disobedient.

Dô [dɔ], **dol** [dɔl] *n*

Black veil worn by elderly women when attending church. *Nôs véla-véla têm-qui cubri dol pa vai greza* nós, we old ladies have to cover our heads with a **dol** when we go to church.

Dóci ['dɔsi] *n*

Sweet.

Dóci camalénga ['dɔsi

kama'leŋga] pumpkin jam.

Dóci-dóci ['dɔsi 'dɔsi]

sweetened.

Dóci vestido ['dɔsi vis'tidu]

selection of decorated sweets given to the guests at a christening or wedding.

Doda ['dɔda] See **Dódo**.**Dódo** ['dɔdɔ] *adj m, doda* ['dɔda]*adj f*

Crazy.

Dodol [dɔ'dɔl] *n* (< *M. kueh**dodol*)

Dessert made with pear jam, pine nuts, brown sugar, coconut, almonds, butter, lard and glutinous rice.

Dói [doi] *vi & n*

1. To hurt. *Dói únde?* where does it hurt?
2. Ache. *Dói boca* toothache.

Dói cabeça headache. *Dói bariġa* stomach ache. *Dói unġo* earache.**Dol** [dɔl] See **Dó**.**Dôs** [dɔs] *num*Two. *Isquere dos regra pa iou* drop me a couple of lines.**Dozelado** [doze'ladu] *adj*

Kneeling.

Drento ['drentu] *adv*

Within, inside.

Dreito ['dreitu] *adj*Right, just. *Sâm dreito* it's fair. *Bêm di dreito* very accurate.**Durmi** [dur'mi] *vi*

To sleep.

Durmido [dur'midu] *adj & vi*To be sleeping. *Já fida durmido* he fell asleep.**Drumi** [dru'mi] *vi*See **Durmi**.**Êgu** ['egu] *n*

Mare.

Êlã [ɛ'la] *vi* (< *M. helak*)

1. To pull.
2. To drag. *Êlã na rabicho di quidada* to pull a child's plait.

Êle ['eli] *pro*

He, she.

Êle-sa ['eli sa] See **Êle-sua**.**Êle-sua** ['eli 'sua], **Êle-sa** ['eli sa]*adj*His, her. See **Sa**.**Êmã** [ɛ'mã] *vi* (< *P. emã*)

1. To eat like a glutton, stuff oneself.
2. To eat sweetmeats.

Êmado [ɛ'madu] *adj*

(glutton, sweet tooth.

Êmbarcaçã [embarka'sã] *n*

(generic word for a Chinese fishing or boat, formerly with sails and nowadays with an engine.

Embrulã [embru'la] *vt*

1. To pack.
2. To wrap.

Empada [em'pada] See **Impada**.**Empatucã** [impatu'ka] *vt*

To open one's eyes wide, goggle.

Ôlo empatucado ['ôluimpatu'kadu] pop-eyed. *Qui têm goita, pôde têm ôlo empatucado* people with goitre may develop puffy eyes.**Empê** [em'pe] **impê** [im'pe] *vi*

To stand.

Empido [em'pidu] **impido**[im'pidu] *adv*

On your feet.

Empolado [empo'ladu] *adj*

Extruding.

Encapelã [enkape'la] *vt*

1. To wrap oneself in a cape.
2. To wrap up. *Já encapelã qui tanto ropa* he dressed warmly.

Êncha [ˈɛ̃nç̃a], **enchóna**
[ˈɛ̃nˈçõna] *adj*

Impolite, tasteless. *Ela qui encha! Usá rópa cumprido pindurado!* she has such bad taste! Her clothes were so ill-fitting.

Enché [ˈɛ̃nˈçɛ] See **inchí**.

Enchido [ɛ̃nˈçidu] See **Inchido**.

Enchóna [ˈɛ̃nˈçõna] See **Êncha**.

Encorpado [ɛ̃nkorˈpadu] *adj*

1. Fat, thick. *Sópa encorpado* rich, heavy soup.
2. Sturdy. *Árve qui encorpado* a solid, well-developed tree.

Encunhá [ɛ̃nkuˈɲa] *vt*

1. To prop up.
2. To lean. *Ieu já encunhá êle na parede* I leant it against the wall.
3. To get into a fix.

Ê-né? [ɛ̃ˈnɛ], **né?** [nɛ] *interrog*

Isn't that right? *syn* **Sâm nunca**.

Enfadâ [ɛ̃nfãˈda] *vi & vt*

1. To cast a spell.
2. Toirk. *Nê-bôm enfadá gente co vosso papiacâm* don't bother people with your chattering.

Enfadado [ɛ̃nfãˈdadu] *adj*

Irked, peeved. *Iou já uvi qui ficá enfadado* I was riled just hearing about it.

Enfeâ [ɛ̃nfɛˈa] *vt*

1. To make ugly.
2. To bring dishonour. *Enfeâ nomi di pai-mai* he brought his parents' name into disrepute.

Enfeado [ɛ̃nfɛˈadu] *adj*

1. Disgraced.
2. Infamous.

Enfetiçã [ɛ̃nfɛiˈsã] *vt*

1. To bewitch. See also **Bagatã**.
2. To seduce.

Enfêçado [ɛ̃nfɛiˈsadu] *adj*

1. Bewitched. See also **Bagatado**.

2. Seduced.

Engajamento [ɛ̃ngajãˈmɛntu] *n*
(*< Eng. engagement*).

Engagement.

Engajã [ɛ̃ngajã] *vt*

To ask a father for his daughter's hand in marriage.

Engalinhã [ɛ̃ngaliˈɲã] *vt*

To bring bad luck, make unlucky.

Entafulã [ɛ̃ntafuˈla], **tafulã**

[ˈlafuˈla] *vt*

To stuff one's mouth or stomach with food, glut.

Entena [ɛ̃ˈtɛna] *n*

Roof beam, used in old houses in Macao.

Entiçã [ɛ̃ntiˈsã] *vt* (*< Eng. entice*)

1. To tempt.
2. To incite, urge.

Entornã [ɛ̃ntorˈna] *vt*

1. To spill.
2. To flow over.

Entrestanto [ɛ̃ntresˈtãntu] *adv & conj*

Meanwhile, in the meantime.

Entretê [ɛ̃ntreˈtɛ] *vt*

To entertain. *Entretê onçom* to keep oneself amused.

Envegonhá [ɛ̃nvɛrgoˈɲã] *vt*

1. To shame.
2. To cast a shadow. *Envegonhá naçám* to be a national disgrace.

Ergui [ɛ̃ˈgi] *vt*

1. To raise, lift. *Ergui casa* to build a house.
2. To get up. *Ergui di cama* to get out of bed.
3. To suspend.

Escabelã [ɛ̃skãbeˈla] *vt*

To hurt.
Pegã escabelã to pull somebody's hair.

Escarchada [ɛ̃skarˈʃãda] *n*

Embroidery made with silver

E

Or gold thread in relief, and sometimes decorated with sequins.

Escurecê [skure'se] *vi*

To turn into night. *Cavá escurecê* after dusk.

Esfolhá [esfo'la] *vi & vt*

1. To fleec.
2. To spend.
3. To break another person's bank.

Esfregá [sfrɛ'gá] *vt*

To scrub clean. *Esfregá chám* to scrub the floor.

Esgrabulá [sgrabu'la] *vt*

1. To tousle the hair, get one's hair in a mess.
2. To turn upside down, dismantle.

Esguichá [sɣi'çá] *vt*

1. To gush.
2. To throw out.
3. To push out.

❖ *Têm qui esguichá sapêca* [tɛŋ ki sɣi'çá sa'pɛka] it's time to pay.

Esmolá [czmo'la] *vi*

1. To live on alms.
2. To be as poor as a churchmouse. *Têm qui esmolá pa nádi morê di some* he has to beg in order not to starve to death.

Espevitá [espevi'ta] *vi*

1. To behave in an affected manner.
2. To spread.

Espevitado¹ [espevi'tadu] *adj*

Pretentious.

Espevitado² [espevi'tadu] *n*

Know-all. Person who shows off his knowledge.

Espigado [spi'gadu] *adj*

Grown, much taller. *Ai! qui grândi já ficá estung'a quianga, qui espigado!* this child has really grown, he's so tall!

Espinhela [spi'ɲɛla] *n*

Spine.

Espitún [spi'tun] *n* (< *Eng.*

spittoon)
Spittoon.

Estendê [sten'dɛ] *vt*

1. To stretch.
 2. To extend. *Estendê na chám* to stretch out on the ground.
- ❖ *Estendê lingu* [sten'dɛ 'lingu] to speak ill of people.

Estirá [sti'ra] *vi*

To stretch out. *Estirado na chám* stretched out on the ground.

Estômô [s'tomo] *n*

Stomach.

Estontê [stonte'ã] *vt*

To stun.

Estopôr [sto'pɔr] *n*

1. Ugly person.
2. Bad person.

3. Good-for-nothing. *Êle qui estopôr* he's so useless.

Estoporá [estapo'ra] *vt*

To curse.

Estória [es'tɔria] *n*

1. History.
2. Story, anecdote. *Undi vós uví estung'a estória?* where did you hear that?

❖ *Tânto estória!* ['tãntu s'ɔria] so much to talk about and it's all lies!

Estravagância [estravá'gãnsia] *n*

1. Extravagance. *Fazê estravagância* to indulge.
2. L U X U R Y. *Vivo na estravagância* to live in style.

Estrica [s'trika], **ístrica** [is'trika]

n (< *D. stryke*)
Iron (domestic).

Estricá [stri'ka], **ístricâ** [istri'ka]

w (< *D. stryke*)
To iron. *Estricá rôpa* to iron clothes.

E

E

Estung'a [es'tuŋa] *dem*

This. *Estung'a quanto* these.

Estung'a quanto casa sãm

bem di feo these houses are

horrible. *Estung'a ancusa* this.

Destung'a [des'tuŋa] (<*Mag.*

di + estung'a)

That. *Destung'a manêra* that

way.

Estúrdia [s'turdia] *n*

1. Prank, recklessness. *Éle sãm*

ung'a estúrdia he's a wag.

2. Folly. *Já fazê estúrdia* he

played a joke.

Ezazerâ [ezazê'ra] *vi*

To exaggerate.

F

Façâm [fã'sãŋ] *n* (<*C. fa' sang'*

匠人)

Peasant.

Faca-garfo ['fãka 'gãrfu], *n*

(*utlery. syn Colê-garfo.*

Facarãm [fãka'raŋ] *n*

Large knife.

Faceta [fã'seta] *n*

1. Dressy woman.

2. Vain woman.

Fãci ['fãsi] *adj*

Easy. *Fãci qui fãci* very easy.

Fã-hóc [fã'hók] *adj* (<*C. fa' hók*

凡人)

Weak, feeble, unresisting.

Sobrada fa-hóc weak floor.

Fãchi [fã'çi] *n* (<*C. fa' chi* 襪

襪)

(*hops*) socks.

Fãchista [fã'çista] *n* (<*C. fa'ç*

玩子 + P. -ista)

Man who plays <*fan-tan*>, removing groups of four

counters (formerly *sapecas*)

with a rod, to get the final result. The rod is a form of

long **faichi**.

Fãifum [fã'fũŋ] *n* (<*C. fa' fong'*

快風)

1. Illness with similar symptoms to malaria.

2. Flatulence.

Fãitiãm [fã'ti'ãŋ] *n* (<*C. fa'it*

艇 *快艇*)

Light, speedy Chinese boat used for transporting goods

and people.

Fãizãm [fã'zãŋ] *n*

Pheasant.

Falâ [fã'la] *vt*

1. To speak.

2. To say. *Lou virã falã co êle* I turned to him, saying. *Lou nv' falã* I heard tell.

Falã divera [fã'la di'vera] tell the truth.

Falã mãnsu-mãnsu [fã'la 'mãnsu 'mãnsu] to speak in a soft voice.

Falá vai, falá vêm [fá'la vai fá'la vɛ̃] to say and repeat.

Falá portuguêsado [fá'la portuʒe'zãdu] to use Portuguese expressions or accent when speaking.

Falá sã-m-ia [fá'la sã̃ ja] to agree reluctantly.

Faladêra [fala'dɛra] *n*
Tittle-tattler.

Falânpâm [fãlan'pã] *n* (<Eng. *frying pan*)
Frying pan.

Falhâ [fã'ʎã] *vi* & *vt*
To fail.

Falhâ nám to fail to grasp well, letting slip an object.

Fan-tan [fãn'tã] *n* (<C. *fán' tǎn'* 番攤)

Chinese gambling game which consists of guessing the number of remaining counters from a pile hidden under an upturned cup, after as many

groups of four as possible have been removed. See **Faichista**.

Fantanêro [fãntã'nɛro] *n* (<C. *fán' tǎn'* 番攤 + *P. -ero*)

Fan-tan addict.

Faquã [fãki'ã] *vt*
To stab.

Fantuchêro [fãntu'çero] *adj* & *n*
1. Exaggerated, far-fetched.
2. Fantasist.
3. Amazing.
4. Chatterbox, blatherskite.

Farinha-pau [fã'riɲã paũ] *n*
Sago flour.

Fárti ['fãrti] *n*

Sweet meat made at Christmastime with flour, coconut, pine nuts, almonds and spices. Also called <**Almofada do menino** *Jesus*>.

Fastio [fas'tiu] *n*
1. Boredom.

2. Aversion.
3. Laziness.

Fata-fata ['fãta 'fãta], **feti-feti** ['fɛti 'fɛti] *adj*

Unscrewed, insane. *syn* **Tóc-tóc**.

Favôr [fã'võ] *n*

Favour. *Fazê favô* please.

Fazê [fã'zɛ] *vt*

1. To make.
2. To achieve.

Fazê floristia [fã'zɛ flores'tia]

(i) to show off; (ii) to spend ostentatiously.

Fazê galantaria [fã'zɛ

galanta'ria] to flirt, court.

Fazê tentaçã [fã'zɛ

tenta'sã] to tempt, seduce.

Fazê vista [fã'zɛ 'vista] to look

good.

Fazê susto [fã'zɛ 'sustu] to

warn.

Fazênda [fã'zɛnda] *n*

† both.

Fêde ['fɛde] *adj*

Stinky.

Bôca fêde ['bõka 'fɛde] bad breath, halitosis.

Fêde? ['fɛde] *vi*

To give off body odor, or a foul smell. *Fêde mizinha* stinking of medicine. *Fêde catiaca* or *Fêde raposo* stinking of sweat. See also **Impestã**.

❖ **Tã fêde-ia** [tã 'fɛde ja] she's pregnant now.

Fedorento [fɛdo'rentu] *adj*

1. Unpleasant.
2. Undesirable.

Feiõna [fei'õna] *adj*

Very ugly.

Fêmea ['fɛmia] *adj* & *n*

Female.

Fendê [fɛn'dɛ] *vt*

1. To cleave open, fissure.
2. To split. *Fendê tinha* to chop wood.

Feo [ˈfɛu] *adj*

Ugly.

Fco olá [ˈfɛu oˈlã] it doesn't suit you.

Ferâ [fɛˈrã] *vi*

1. To deceive *Nê-bôm ferâ iou* don't trick me.

2. To trick.

Ferâ cáim [fɛˈrã kaŋ] to swindle.

Ferâ lampâna [fɛˈrã lamˈpana] to dupe.

3. To fry. *Ferâ na tacho* to cook in a frying pan.

Ferado [fɛˈradu] *adj*

1. Swindled.

2. Duped.

Fervido [ferˈvidu] *adj*

Boiled. Boiling, very hot.

Festa [ˈfɛsta] *n*

Party.

Festa di quebrá testa [ˈfɛsta di kɛˈbra ˈtɛsta] (i) Ball. (ii)

S o l e m n e v e n t , commemoration.

Festa di fichâ ano [ˈfɛsta di fiˈçã ˈanu] party marking an anniversary.

anniversary.

Missã festa [ˈmisa ˈfɛsta] high mass.

Feti-feti [fɛtiˈfɛti] *adj*

See **Fata-fata**.

Fêto [ˈfɛto] *adj*

Done.

Feverêro [fɛvɛˈɾɛro] *n*

February.

Fevôr [fɛˈvɔ] *n*

1. Feravour.

2. Devotion.

Fia [fiˈã] *vi & vt*

1. To warrant.

2. To buy or sell on tick.

Ficâ [fiˈkã] *vi*

1. To remain, become, change into.

❖ **Ficâ daretido** [fiˈkã darɛˈtidu] to become excessively excited.

2. To be located.

3. To reside. *Ficâ na Macau* to live in Macao.

Fichâ [fiˈçã] *vi*

To close.

Fichâ ano [fiˈçã ˈanu] to have a birthday.

Fichâ ôlo [fiˈçã ˈɔlu] (i) to close one's eyes; (ii) to die.

Fifô [fiˈfɔ] *part*

(onomatopaeic term used only in the expression **fifô-churâ** to weep inconsolably. *Qui-pôde, tudo ora fifô-churâ* she's a tragedy queen, weeping inconsolably all the time.

Figu [ˈfigu] *n*

1. Banana.

Figo-chêroso [ˈfigu çɛˈɾosu] banana, with yellow peel dotted with brown.

Figo-horta [ˈfigu ˈɔrta] variety of banana called <sat'icongˈ chiuˈ 西洋蕉>, in Chinese, with a smooth yellow

skin and astringent flesh, shorter and fatter than **figo-chêroso**.

Figo-vilâm [ˈfigu viˈlan] small, inferior quality banana, also called *coolie banana*.

2. General name for other fruits.

Figo-capote [ˈfigu kaˈpɔti] sapota, (*Manilkora zapota*).

Figo-cáqui [ˈfigu ˈkaki] kaki.

3. Fig, *figo di Portugal* [ˈfigu di pɔrtuˈgal].

Figuêra [fiˈgɛra] *n*

1. Banana palm.

2. Fig tree.

Figurino [figuˈrino] *n*

Fashion magazine.

Fijâm [fiˈjan] *n*

Bean.

Fijâm-venêlo [fiˈjan vɛˈmɛlɔ] bean used for bean stew.

Fijâm-frade [fiˈjan ˈfradi] black-eyed bean.

Fijâm-chicote [fiˈjan çiˈkɔti] kind of Chinese runner bean. See also **Tacó**.

Filâ [fi'la] *vt*

1. To clutch.
2. To grab.

Filiz [fi'lis] *adj*

Happy. *Tâ vivo filiz* he is very happy.

Fila [fi'la] *n*

Daughter. *Fila-fila* daughters.

Filo¹ [fi'lu] *adj*

Small, diminutive.

See **Chuva**, **Chuva filo-filo**.

Filo² [fi'lu] *n*

Child. *Filo-filo* sons, children.

Filo-di-quim [fi'lu di kiŋ] *Lit.*

whose son.

❖ *Filo-di-hui* [fi'lu di wi] each

of the members of a **hui**. See

Hui.

Filo-grândi [fi'lu 'grândi]

oldest child.

❖ *Filo trás di porta* [fi'lu trás di 'porta] or *trás di Lapa* [fi'lu trás di 'lapa] illegitimate child.

Finâ [fi'na] *vi*

To expire, die.

Finéza [fi'neza] *n*

1. Refinement.
2. Kindness.

Fingí [fiŋ'ji] See **Finzí**.**Fingido** [fiŋ'jidu] *adj*

Hypocrite.

Fino [fi'nu] *adj*

1. Narrow. *Fino cumprido* long and narrow.
2. Thin. *Fino-fino* very thin, in

small pieces. *Boca fino-fino* to be inaudible.

Finório [fi'nrriu] *adj*

Somebody who takes offence easily.

Finura [fi'nura] *n*

Fineness.

Finzí [fi'nzi], **fingí** [fiŋ'ji] *vi*

To pretend. *Finzí tolo*, pretend to be stupid. *Finzí triste* to pretend to be sad.

See **Alonço**, **finzí alonço**.

Fio [fiw] *n*

String, thread.

Fio-mézinha [fiw mɛ'ziŋa]

string used for paper kites or **sarangôm**, specially made with glue and ground glass for games of **corta-corta** or **cortâ papagaio**.

Firaco [fi'raçu] *n*

Abandoned child.

Fita [fi'ta] *n*

1. Tape. Narrow strip of cloth used for decoration, or as a link.

Fita di sapato [fi'ta di sa'pátu] shoelaces.

2. Strip.

Fita-cinéma [fi'ta si'nema] film.

❖ *Fazê-fita* [fa'zɛ 'fi'ta] duplicitous.

❖ *Olá fita* [o'la 'fi'ta] to go to cinema.

Fitéro [fi'tɛro] *n*

('ranky person, insincere person.

Fléma [f'fema] *n*

Phlegm.

Florista [floris'tia] *n*

1. Game.
2. Extravagance.

Floristriâ [florestri'ã] *vi*

To play, amuse oneself.

Fluquêro [flu'kɛro] *n* (< *Eng.*

fluke)

Lucky person.

Fluquice [flu'kisi] *n*

1. Good luck at gambling.
2. Successful game, by chance, a stroke of luck. *Qui fluquice!* lucky!
3. Casual success in any endeavour.

Fo-chai [fɔ'çai] *n* (< *C. fò² chai⁴*

火柴)

Matches.

Fôfo [f'fɔfɔ] *adj*

Soft.

Fogâm [fɔ'gan] *n*

1. Oven.
2. Hearth.

Fola [fɔla] See **Folia**.**Folia** [ˈfɔlia], **folá** [ˈfɔla] *n*

1. Leaf.
- Fola di olado* [ˈfɔla di oˈladɔ] leaf of a medicinal plant used to counter the evil eye.
2. Page.
3. Newspaper. *Já sai na folia* it was published in the newspaper.

Fómi [ˈfɔmi] *adj & n*

1. Starving.
2. Hunger.

Fonçám [fɔŋˈsaŋ] *n*

Party. *Assisti fonçám* to go to a party.

Fontám [fɔnˈtaŋ] *n*

Small pantry cupboard with net doors for storing food and condiments.

Fónti [ˈfɔnti] *n*

Fountain, well.
Agü-fónti [ˈagu ˈfɔnti] fresh water from the well.

Fóquei [ˈfɔkɛi], [fɔˈkaɪ] See**Foqui**.

Foqui [fɔˈki], **fóquei** [fɔˈkɛi], [fɔˈkaɪ] *n* (< *C. fõ kei* 伙菜)
Chinese waiter.
See also **Bói**.

Fora [ˈfɔra] *adv*

1. Outside; exterior.
Gente-fora [ˈʒɛnti ˈfɔra] people outside the family.
2. More than, so many. *Um cento fora* a hundred odd.

Franzi [franˈzi] *vt*

To frown. *Franzi testa* to frown in anger.

Frenético [frɛˈnɛtiku] *adj*

1. Impatient.
2. Neurotic.

Frescura [frɛsˈkura] *n*

Lemonade or other summer

drink. *Bebê frescura* to drink something cool.

Frialdade [friaɫˈdadɪ] *n*

(Coolness.

Friza [ˈfɪza] *n* (< *Eng. freezer*)

Freezer.

Fronha [ˈfrɔŋa] *n*

1. Cover.
2. Middle-aged woman. *Olá *scléa* fronha* to see a similar kind of woman (as one in her forties).

Fruta-manila [ˈfruta maˈnila] *n*

Almond. *syn* **Façám**.

Fruta-rosa [frutaˈroza] *n*

syn **Jambo**.

Frutázi [fruˈtazi] *n*

Selection of fruits.

Fucinhâ [fuˈsɪŋa] *vi*

To imitate an animal's snout.
To indicate displeasure.

Fucinhô [fuˈsɪnu] *n*

Snout. *Fazê fucinho porco* to imitate a pig's snout.

Fugâ [fuˈgã] *vi*

1. To suffocate with any liquid or foodstuff.
2. To drown.
3. To sauté.

Fugí [fuˈʒi] See **Fuzi**.**Fula** [ˈfula] *n*

1. Flower. *Fula-fula* flowers.
- Fula-coco* [ˈfula ˈkɔku] magnolia blossom (*Magnolia punila* or *Liriodendron coco*).
- Fula-figo* [ˈfula ˈfigu] fragrant, banana-scented creamy-white magnolia blossom (*Liriodendron figo* or *Michelia freescata*).
- Fula-freira* [ˈfula ˈfreira] or *fula-fresca* [ˈfula ˈfreska] nun's orchid (*Phaius tankervilleae*).
- Fula-laranjêra* [ˈfula laranˈʒɛra] orange blossom, used to decorate a bride's hair.
- Fula-merênda* [ˈfula

me'rênda] flower of the crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica* or *Lagerstroemia alba*), formerly used in household remedies.

Fula-mogarim ['fula mɔgə'riŋ] flower of the Arabian jasmine tree (*Jasminum sambac*).

Fula-mútri ['fula 'mutri] flower of the mock lemon tree (*Aglaia odorata* or *Aglaia nutre*).

Fula-papaia ['fula pa'paia] papaya flower.

Fula-pavám ['fula pa'vaŋ] acacia flower.

Fula-pêdo ['fula 'pêdu] flower in the skunk vine family (*Paederia foetida*).

Also used for somebody who appears refined but is in fact vulgar.

Fula-sapatêro ['fula sapə'tɛro] Chinese hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), also called <Chinese rose >. Its name derives from its use as shoe polish to stain leather black.

Fula-unha ['fula 'uŋa] ylang-ylang (*Artaborys odoratissimus*), climbing shrub giving rise to its name.
2. Vagina.

Fula-fula ['fula 'fula] *n*
Dessert made with rice, brown sugar and almonds.

Fumâ [fu'mə] *vi*
To smoke.

Fumiga [fu'miga] *n*
Ant.

Fumigâ [fumi'gə] *vi*
To feel pins and needles.
Fumigâ pê to go to sleep (feet).

Fumo ['fumu] *n*
1. Smoke.
2. Black armband worn by men in mourning.

Fundéza [fun'dɛza] *n*
Depth. *syn* **Fundura**.

Fundura [fun'dura] See **Fundéza**.

Gabarolâ [gabaro'la] *vi*

To boast.

Gabarolâ onçom [gabaro'la on'sõ] To boast of.

Gabirú [gabi'ru] *adj & n*

1. Philanderer, libertine.
2. Fickle.

Gafinhâ [gafi'na] *vt*

1. To search out, to ferret out, to find something difficult.
Undi vós já vai gafinhâ estung'a pintura? where did you uncover this painting?
2. To tickle or scratch with fingernails.

Gafinhâ ôsso di bur-bur

[gafi'na 'oso di bur'bur] used of an extremely nosy person who asks indiscrete questions.
See **Bur-bur**.

Galado [ga'ladu] *adj*

Bewitched. See **Óio galado**.

Galantaria [galanta'ria] *n*

Flippishness, affectation.

Galante [ga'ianti] *adj*

1. Strange. Weird. *Senti galante* to feel out of place.
2. Extraordinary.
3. Extravagant.

Galinha [ga'lina] *adj & n*

1. Hen.

Galinha chacháu parida

[ga'lina č̣a 'č̣aw pa'rida] Macanese dish consisting of chicked cooked with ginger, wine and saffron. It is called *chacháu parida* in view of its supposed restorative properties for women after giving birth.

2. Low life woman. Prostitute.

❖ **Galinha-choca** [ga'lina 'č̣oka] grumpy or raucous woman.

Gallivante [gali'vanti] *adj* (< *Eng. gallivant*)

1. Philanderer, libertine.
2. Fickle.

Galo-dôdo ['galu 'dodu] *n*

1. Flirtatious, philandering.
2. Voluble, imprudent.

G

Gamafón [gama'fɔn] *n*

Gramophone.

Gambel [gam'beɫ] *n* (<*M.**gambir*)

Leaf or resin from the gambiero, which used to be chewed along with betel and areca.

Gamên [ga'mɛn] See **Ganime**.**Ganchâ** [gan'ça] *vt*

To hook.

Gandola [gan'dɔla] *n*

Ridged luffa (*Luffa acutangula*), long green vegetable called <*si' kuaí' 絲瓜*> in Chinese. It is eaten before it becomes ripe, since in its ripe form the flesh becomes fibrous and is used as a sponge for cleaning dishes. Hence it is also called *vegetable sponge* or *sponge gourd*.

Ganéro [gá'neɾo] *n* (<*C. kwán'**關 + P. -eiro*)

1. Formerly position as an intermediary in Macao's shipping trade.

2. Steward, sub-steward.

Ganim [ga'nim], **gamên**[ga'mɛn] *n* (<*C. ngan' nim' 銀念*)

Fruit of the *Dracacontomelum sinense*, used in savoury preserves or **achar**, and in **sambal**, as a pickle.

Ganhâ [gá'ɲa] *vi* & *vt*

To win. *Têm pa ganhâ* it's a winner, it's profitable. *Virá mãm, pode ganhâ* it can turn a profit in a flash of an eye.

Ganta ['ganta] *n* (<*M. gantang*)

Malay measurement of weight, formerly used in Macao.

Gantaria [ganta'ria] *n*

Person who focuses on insignificant details, nit picker.

Garganta [gar'ganta] *n*

Throat.

Garganta sêco [gar'ganta

'sɛku] to be thirsty.

Garganta larço [gar'ganta

'larçu] used to describe a person who takes advantage of another.

Garguá [gar'gu] *n* (<*L.-P. gargó,**-Kon. gāhgó* & <*Mar. gādgá*)

1. Vessel for holding water.
2. Tumbler made of rough clay, for drinking tea.

Garrida [gá'rida] *adj* & *n*

1. Coquette.
2. Presumptuous.
Garridona [gar'i'dona] very coquettish.

Garridica [gar'i'disa] *n*

1. Poppery.
2. Irritation.

Gato ['gátu] *n*(al. *Gato fêmea* female cat.

❖ *Gato-manso* ['gátu 'mansu] deceitful, traitorous.

Gato som-som ['gátu soŋ'soŋ] *n*

Sweet preserve, formerly prepared in Macao convents.

Gatinhá [gati'ɲa] *vi*

To crawl.

Gatunéro [gátu'neɾo] *n*

Cat-thief.

Gavartâ [gavar'ta] *vt*

To turn upside down, turn around.

Gavartâ armário to turn the wardrobe inside out.

Gavartâ ôsso di bur-bur

[gavar'ta 'oso di bur'bur] to go over or investigate with a magnifying glass.

Gazéta [gá'zeta] *n*

1. Newspaper.
2. Bulletin.

❖ **Gazetêro** [gaze'teɾo] novelette.

Gelêa [ʒe'leã] *n*

1. Calf's foot jelly.
2. Any kind of gelatine.

Gelêra [ʒe'lera] *n*Refrigerator. See **Friza**.

G

G

Gemada [ʒe'mada] *n*

Egg yolk, beaten with sugar.

Gente ['jenti] *n*People. *Gente-gente* people.

Gente fala ['jenti fa'la]
according to public opinion.
Têm gente fala some people say.

Gente grândi ['jenti 'grandi]
important people.

Gente bêm-fêto ['jenti bɛ̃ŋ
'fɛtu] refined people, people of good repute.

Genete ['je'neti] *n*

Cakes made around Christmas from cornflour, eggs and butter.

Geniado [jeni'adu] *adj*

Irate, angry.

Gênio [jeniu] *n*1. Character, nature, temperament. *Bôm gênio* good-natured.

Gênio di vilâm ['jeniu di vi'lan] very bad-tempered.

2. Irritation, fury.

Subi gênio [su'bi 'jeniu] to become irritated.

Levantâ gênio [levan'ta 'jeniu] to get angry.

Goelâ [gwe'la] *vi*

1. To shout.
2. To sing loudly.

Goelâm [gwe'lan] *n*

Person who talks at the top of their voice.

Goita ['gõita] *n*

Goitre.

Gomâ [gõ'ma] *vt*

To stick, apply glue.

Gondôm [gõn'dõŋ] *n* (< *M. gondong*)

1. Spot or blister.
2. Boil.
3. Bump, swelling.
4. Fruit of the *arve di gondom*, weeping fig tree (*Ficus Benjaminia*) common to Macao.

Gonchôm [gõŋ'gõŋ] *n* (< *M. gonccang*)

To agitate, shake.

Gongôma [gõŋ'gõŋ] *adj*

Stupid, idiotic.

Gongôm? [gõŋ'gõŋ] *n*

1. Twit, idiot. *Fêto di gongôm* stupid-looking.
2. May-bug.
3. Swelling, bump.

Gordoto [gor'dõtu] *n*

('orpulent man, cumbersome.

Gordofôna [gõrdo'fõna] *n*

Slout woman, voluminous.

Gorogotâ [gorõgõ'ta] *vi*

1. To be at death's door.
2. To die.

Gossô [gõ'sõ] *vi* (< *M. gosok*)

To mop, brush. *Gossô chãm* to mop the floor.
To scrub, polish.

Gossodela [gõsõ'dela] *n* (< *M. gosok*)

1. Mop.
2. Wipe.

Gôsto ['gõstu] *n*

Flavour.

❖ **Dâ gosto** [dã 'gõstu] to be fodder for gossip, to yield to pleasure.

Grâm [gran] *n*Grain. *Grâm-grâm* grains, grained.

❖ **Arôz grâm-grâm** [ã'ros gran'gran] badly prepared rice.

Gramâ [grã'mã] *vt*

To put up with, tolerate. *Já gramã qui tanto* he has put up with a lot. *Nôm pôde gramã êle* I can't stand him.

Granzeâ [granzi'ã] *vt*

To please in order to gain favour.

Grassâ [grã'sã] *vt*To polish. *Grassâ bota* to polish boots.

G

Greta [ˈgrɛta] *n*

Split, fissure.

Gréza [ˈgrɛza] *n*

Church. *Corê greza* to go to several churches on Maundy Thursday.

Gritã [grɪˈta] *vi*

1. To shout. *Já gritã co iou* he shouted with me.
2. To call. *Gritã pa vós* to call out for you.

Grog [grɔŋ] *n* (< *Eng. grog*)

Alcoholic drink.

Grogomilo [grɔgoˈmɪlu] *n*

Gullet, throat.

Guardã [gwarˈda] *vi*

To put away, hide.

❖ *Guardã gajã* [gwarˈdaˈgajã]

(i) to have an affair; (ii) to have an extramarital affair.

Gudãm [guˈdã] *n* (< *M. gudang*)

1. Ground floor.
2. Basement.

3. Store.
4. Shop.

Guinde [ˈgɪndi] *n*

Jug. *Guinde di águ* jug of water.

Gunde [ˈgɪndi] See **Gúni**.**Gúni** [ˈgɪni], **gunde** [ˈgɪndi] *n*(< *Mar./C. gon*)

Thick sack for storing rice or sand. Also called **saco gúni** or **saco gúndi**.

Gumí [guˈmi] *vi*

To growl.

Gurunhá [guruˈja] *vi*

To gumble, to mumble, to complain in a low voice. *Procópio nôm têm fim di gurunhá vai*, *gurunhá vém Procópio* never stops moaning.

Hambãc [hãmˈbãk] See **ambãc**.**Hãm-chi-su** [hãm ʧiˈsu] *n* (< *C.**hãmˈchiˈsou* 鹹齋酥)

Sweet and savoury Chinese cake similar to biscuit.

Hãm-chói [hãm ʧɔi] *n* (< *C. hãmˈ**chói* 鹹菜)

Pickled vegetables.

Hãm-sãp-lou [hãm sãpˈlɔ] *adj*(*C. hãmˈsãpˈlou* 鹹濕佬)

Leascivious, depraved, libidinous.

Holã [ɔˈla] See **Elã** [ɛˈla]**Hroi** [iˈrɔi] *n*

Hcro.

Hõme [ˈõmi] *n*

Man. *Hõme-hõme di hoze* men nowadays.

Hõmezarãm [õmizaˈrã] *n*

Hig built man.

Hõng-tau-chóc [hõng tauˈʧɔk] *n*(*C. hõngˈtauˈchok* 紅豆)

Sweet soup prepared with beans and raw sugar.

Hónra [ˈõgra] *n*

Honour.

Horta [ˈõta] *n*

Orchard.

Hortelãm [õteˈlã] *n*

Mint. *Hortelãm di sopa* spearmint (*Mentha viridis*). *Hortelãm malavar* lavender (*Anisochilus carnosus*).

Hotê [oˈtɛ] *n*

Hotel.

Hõze [ˈõzi], [ˈõji] *adv*

Today. *Hõze sãm domingo* it's Sunday today.

Hui [wi] *n* (< *C. wui* 會)

1. Quota system.
2. Association.
3. System of loans in which twelve or more members are involved. They contribute a

fixed amount of money on a regular basis to create a “cake” which can then be used by the member who offers the highest rate of interest to the others.

Cabeça di hui [ka'besa di wi] chairperson of a hui.

Filo-di-hui ['filu di wi] member of a hui.

Humiliâ [umili'a] *vt*

1. To humiliate.
2. To vex.
3. To embarrass.

Humiliacãm [umilia'saŋ] *n*

Humiliation.

Ía [ya] *adv*

Ía emphasizes an imminent action. *Tã vai-íá*, I'll be right there!

Íam-chá [yã'm'çã] *n* (< *C. yam'* chá' 飲茶)

Chinese meal served between breakfast and lunchtime.

Íam-chi-cu [yã'm'çi'ku] *n* (< *C. ham' tsi' ku'* 咸菜菇)

Chinese vegetable.

Íam chá kuai [yãw'çã'kwã] *n*

(*C. yau' tsã' gwai'* 油炸鬼) Chinese fritter.

Íeo ['i'ku] *n*

Diminutive of Teodorico or Frederico.

Íariga ['i'lariga] *prep*

beside.

Íatiro ['i'lotru] *pron*

They.

Íatiro-sua or *ítótro-sa* his, her, their.

Image [i'mãji] *n*

1. Image.
2. Statue.

Ímbigo [im'bigu] See **Umbugo**.

Ímpachã [impã'çã] *vt*

To fill. *Ímpachã estômô* to eat one's fill.

Ímpada [im'pãda], **empada**

[em'pãda] *n*

Pie filled with fish or chicken and olives, at Christmas.

Ímpê [im'pe] See **Empê**.

Ímpestã [impes'tã] *vt*

To exhale stale breath. See also **Fêde**.

Ímpido [im'pidu] See **Empido**.

Ímpinhã [impi'na] *vt*

1. To lift up.
2. To stretch.

Ímpinhã [impi'na] *vt*

To pawn.

Impostôr [ĩmpos'toɾ] *adj*

Vain, proud.

Imposturice [ĩmpostu'risi] *n*

1. Vanity.
2. Ostentation.

Imprensâ [ĩmpren'sa] *vt*

1. To print.
2. To publish.

Incachã [ĩnkã'çã] *vt*

1. To fit in.
2. To insert.

Incacho [ĩnkã'çõ] *n*

Diaper.

Inchi [ĩn'çi], **enchê** ['ẽn'çẽ] *vt*

To fill. *Já inchi vinho na buidã*
he filled up the wine flask.

Inchido [ĩn'çidu] *adj*

1. Full.
2. Replete

Ingulí [ĩngu'i] *vt*

To swallow, gulp. *Ingulí comê*
he gulps his food down.

Inhame [i'jami] See **nhame**.**Inovaçã** [ĩnovã'sã] *n*

Innovation.

Insaguá [ĩnsã'gwã], **inxaguá**[ĩnšã'gwa] *vt*

To rinse.

❖ **Insaguá vista** [ĩnsã'gwã
'vista] (i) to enjoy looking at
some pleasing thing or person;
(ii) to have a wandering eye.

Intacã [ĩntã'ka] *vt*

To force feed, stuffing the
mouth with liquid or solids.

Intalã [ĩntã'la] *vt*

1. To entrap.
 2. To compromise, ensnare.
- Intalã na iou* he caught me out.

Intremente [ĩntre'menti] *adv* &*conj*

While. *Intremente ilôno tá*
comê while they are eating.

Intresmentes [ĩntre'mentes] *adv*& *conj*

In the meantime.

Intrudo [ĩn'trudu] *n*

('arrival.

Intulã [ĩntu'la] *n*

1. To pile up.
2. To stuff with food.

Inventaçã [ĩnventa'sã] *n*

1. Invention.
2. Invented story or novelty.
3. Lie.

Iou [yõw] See **Io**.**Io** [yõ], **iou** [yõw] *pron*

1. I.
2. Me. *Dã iou* give me. *Maria*
iã olã co iou Maria saw me.
Sãm sô pa iou this is just for
me. *Vêm co iou* come with me.
Iou-sua ['yõw sua] or *iou-sa*
['yõw sa] mine. *Iou-sua pai*
my father. *Iou-sua fila* my
daughter. See **Sa**.

Irmandade [ĩrman'dadi] *n*

1. Brothers, siblings.
 2. Religious brotherhood.
- Irmandade quelê unido* close
siblings.

Iscaçã [iskã'pã] *vt*

To escape. *Iscaçã morré* to
escape death by the skin of
one's teeth.

Iscutã [isku'tã] *vt*

To peep, see. *Jã iscutã na*
burraco di porta he snooped
through the keyhole. *Vêm*
iscutã pa iou come and see me.

Iscuta [is'kuta] *n*

1. Sly look, glance.
2. Visit. *Dã ung'a iscuta* to
visit.

Ismerã [izme'ra] *vt*

To do one's best.

Ismifrã [izmi'fra] *vt*

1. To use somebody else's
money.
2. To spend down to the last
cent.

Ismirado [izmi'radu] *adj*

Wizened, dried up. *Seco*
ismirado completely withered.

Ispalá [ispá'la] *vt*

1. To spread.
2. To divulge.

Ispêlo [is'pêlu] *n*

Mirror. *Nôm têm ispêlo na casa?* 'don't you have a mirror at home?' *Pegá ispêlo* to pick up a mirror, look in the mirror.
 ❖ *Mesa-ispêlo* ['mêza is'pêlo] dressing table.

Isquevé [iské'vej] *vt*

To write. *Isquevé dós regra pa iou* drop me a couple of lines.

Istrica [is'trika] See **Estrika**.

Istricâ [is'tri'ka] See **Estricâ**.

Isvazâ [izvâ'zâ] *vt*

To empty.

Izalâ [izâ'la] *vt*

To exhale.

Izizi [izi'zi] *vt*

To demand.

Já [ja] *adv*

1. Already. Used with a verb, **já** indicates that the action, usually in the past, has been completed. Placing **já** before a verb in the past tense is optional. *Iou já falâ* I spoke. *Tôs já uví?* have you heard? *Tudo já vi* they all went. *Ahím já vém di América* Arthur has come back from America, *Chico-Chai já casâ* Chico-Chai got married, *iou já falâ* I spoke.

❖ *Já têm-ia!* [ja'têj ja] it's fine, I've got it! Expression used when a solution to a problem or an idea has been found.

❖ *Já olâ* [ja o'la] do you see? do you understand?

2. Repeated at the beginning of consecutive phrases, **já** means <now (this way) ... now (that)>. *Já churá, já rí* both laughing and crying.

Jaca ['jaka] *n* (<*Mal. chakka*)

Jack fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*).

Jagra ['jagra] *n*

Muscovado sugar, from either the palm or sugarcane, sold in caramel-coloured tablets. An important component in various Macanese desserts.

❖ *Vai comê jagra!* [vai kô'mê 'jagra] go to hell!, get lost!

Jambo ['jambu] *n* (<*M. &*

Sanskr. jambu)

Rose-apple (*Syzygium*

jambos *Alston Myrtaceae*).

Yellowish tropical fruit, the size of a tangerine.

Jambúa [jã'mbua] *n* (<*M.*

jambua)

Grapefruit (*Citrus decumana*).

Jambulâm [jambu'lan] *n* (<*M.*

jambulang)

Jamun fruit (*Eugenia*

jambolana) from India, the

size of a black grape or olive

and now rarely found in

Macao. It is believed to have

medicinal properties, and that

its seeds can treat diabetes.

Janéro [ʃa'neɾo] *n*
January.

Jangôm [ʃaŋ'gõŋ] *n* (< *M.*
janggong)

1. Corn.
2. Cob.

Janota [ʃa'nɔta] *adj*
Elegant, chic.

Janotâ [ʃaŋ'ɔta] *vi*
To dress well, to be well
turned-out.

Janotismø [ʃaŋo'tizmo] *n*
Elegance, great aplomb.

Jaqueta [ʃa'keta] *n*
Man's jacket.

Jenjum [ʃeŋ'ʃtʃuŋ] *n*
Fasting.

Jêto [ʃ'jetu] *adv*
Way, manner.

Jêto qui [ʃ'jetu ki] it looks like.
Jêto qui tâ quere it looks like
she wants it.

Joaquim-Sucre [ʃoa'kiŋ 'sukɾi]
adj
Lady-killer.

Jota [ʃ'ɔta] *n*
1. Japanese.
2. Macao's Judiciary Police
Force agent.

Jóvi [ʃ'ɔvi] *adj*
Young

Juda [ʃ'juda] *n*
Judas.

Judâ [ʃu'da] *vi*
To help. *Judâ ion cartâ*
estung'a quanto mala-mala
help me carry these suitcases.

Jugâ [ʃu'ga] *vt*
1. To play.
❖ *Jogâ sôco* [ʃu'gâ 'soku] to
hit or punch.
2. To gamble.

Jugadera [ʃuga'dera] *n*
Female gambler. Woman who
likes to gamble.

Júlio [ʃ'juliu] *n*
July.

Júnio [ʃ'juniu] *n*
June.

Junta [ʃun'ta] *vt*
To gather. *Junta rancho* (i) to
form a group; (ii) to keep bad
company. *Junta sapeca* to save
money, be economical.

Juntado [ʃun'tadu] *adj*
1. Joined, together.
2. Saved (in money).

Juro! [ʃ'juɾo] *adv*
Honestly! God's truth!

Justeza [ʃus'teza] *n*
Justness, justice.

Justo [ʃ'justu] *adj* & *adv*
1. Right, correct.
2. Precisely, rightly.
Justo pa justo [ʃ'justu pa
'justu] thoroughly.

l.abitã [labi'ta], **lapitã** [lapi'ta] *vt*

1. To speak.

Capaz labitã he can speak well.

2. To parrot.

l.acassá [laka'sa] *n* (< *M. laksa*)

Vermicelli.

l.adéra [la'dera] *n*

Slope, incline. *Qui pussã bafado subí acung'a ladéra!*

I'm quite out of breath going up that slope!

l.adinha [la'dina] *n*

1. Litany.

2. Lengthy scolding, tiresome conversation.

Uvi mai-sua ladinha to listen

to a mother's scolding.

l.adino [la'dinu] *adj*

1. Astute.

2. Smart. *Quiança ladino* quick-witted child.

l.adrãm-pinto [la'dranɣ 'pintu] *n*

Bird of prey, kind of hawk.

Ladú [la'du] *n* (< *Kon. ladu*)

Macanese dessert made at Carnival with glutinous rice, raw sugar, roast pinenuts and coconut.

❖ *Cara di ladú* ['kara di la'du] used to describe a woman who uses too much make-up, recalling the appearance of the dessert.

Lagartiã ['lagarti'a] *vi*

To stretch; to lie down.

Lágrri ['lagri] *n*

Tears. *Lágrri cacho-cacho* to weep buckets of tears. *Lágrri di crocodilo* crocodile tears, hypocrite.

Lagrimado [lagri'madu] *adj*

Tearful, crying.

Laja ['laya], **leia** ['leya] *n*

1. Kind, category, type. *Laja-laja* assorted, selection. *Tudo laia* all kinds, all qualities.
2. Manner, mode. *Destung'a laia* this way.

Lal'ai-fai'fai [l'ai'lai fai'fai] *adv*

Hurried or disorderly way of doing things.

Lai'ssí [l'ai'si] *n* (< *C. lei'sí* 利事)

Money, (usually a small amount), placed in a red envelope decorated with auspicious characters. Given by Chinese to relatives and friends at celebrations, especially Lunar New Year, to wish them happiness and good health.

Lám'1 [lám] *n* (< *C. lam'1* 糰)

Chinese fruit, similar to an olive and eaten either sweet or savoury.

Lám'2 [lám] *n*

Wool. *Tecé lam* to weave. *Bola di lam* ball of wool.

Lambicha [lám'bica] *adj*

Dishonest person.

Lambiscá [lám'bis'ka] *vt*

To chip, crack. *Estung'a vim*

qui lambiscado this bowl is all chipped around the rim.

Lameado [lami'adu] *adj*

1. Dirty.
2. Muddled, muddy.

Lampiam [lám'pi'an] *n*

Lamp, traditionally lit with kerosene or peanut oil.

Lampita [lám'pita] *adj*

Nosy, busy-body. See **Chuchameca**.

Lanchái [lám'çai] *n* (< *C. lan'6*

chai'6 欄仔)

1. Street kid.
2. Ruffian; hoodigan.

Lape [l'ápi] *n* (< *M. lapis*)

Layer, covering.

Lápi-lápi [l'ápi 'lapi] *adj*

1. Disintegrating.
2. Hanging.

Lapitá [l'ápi'tá] See **Labitá**.

Laranja pagode [la'ra:ŋ'a

pá'godi] *n*

Kumquat (*Fortunella*

margarita).

Largá [lar'ga] *vt*

1. To leave, abandon, go away.

Largá calçám for boys of a certain age who moved into wearing long trousers rather than shorts.

❖ *Largá verde, cacá maduro*

[lar'gá 'verdi | ka'sá ma'duru] to gain information from a slight hint.

2. To give birth.

Latagám [lata'gam] *n*

A big man.

Lau-chai [law'çai] *n* (< *C. lau'1*

tsa'1 樓宅)

Mezzanine floor in a small house.

Lavadéra [láv'a'dera] *n*

Washerwoman who would collect laundry from private houses.

Leám [li'an] *n*

Lion. *Leám na cujola* a caged lion.

Leca [l'ekal] *n*

Patata, the value of a patata. - *Quanto custá? - Barato, três leca ná-más!* - How much is it? - It's cheap, only three patacas! See **Rúfa**.

Lecenço [le'sensu] *n*

Boil, pimple.

Leia [l'eyva] See **Laila**.

Lencó [l'ɛŋ'kɔ], **leng-kok**

[l'ɛŋ'kɔk] *n* (< *C. leng'kok* 櫻桃)

Variety of water chestnut (*Trapa bicornis*).

Leng-kok [l'ɛŋ'kɔk] See **Lencó**.

Leong-fan [liɔŋ'fan] *n* (< *C.*

leong'fan 涼粉)

Chinese herb jelly made from black agar-agar.

L

Leongfanêro [liɔŋ'fanɛro] *n* (<C.

leong⁴ fan² 涼粉 + P. -ero)

Chinese diver who collects oysters from the muddy waters of Macao and cracks them open.

Lésal ['lɛza] *adj*

Excessively sensitive.

Lésa² ['lɛza] *n*

Softy.

Letrado [lɛ'tradu] *n*

1. Lawyer.
2. Educated man.
3. Poet.

Levantâ [lɛvan'tã] *vt*

To clear. *Levantâ mesa* to clear the table.

Levantâ [lɛvan'tã] *vt*

1. To get up, rise.
2. To raise.

❖ *Levantâ ira* [lɛvan'tã 'ira]

to become infuriated. *Nê-bôm buli co iou-sa pai, êle tá*

levantâ ira don't cross my

father because he is very irritated.

❖ *Levantâ fedôr* [lɛvan'tã fɛ'do] *syn* *Levantâ ira*.

Lichia [li'çia] *n* (<C. *lai⁶ ts'i⁶ 荔枝*)

Lychee (*Lichit chinensis*).

Lichim [li'çim] *adj* (<*M. licin*)

1. Slippery.
2. Smooth. *Pêle lichim* smooth skin.

Limpado [lim'padu] *adj*

Clean.

Pobre cú limpado ['pɔbri ku lim'padu] (i) poor soul. (ii) empty pockets.

Lin-ngau [lin'ŋau] *n* (<C. *Lin⁴ ngau² 蓮藕*)

Lotus root.

Lingu ['liŋgu] *n*

1. Tongue.

Lingu caregado ['liŋgu kare'gadu] affected way of

speaking Portuguese, rolling

the 'r's.

Lingu marado ['liŋgu ma'radu] babytalk.

Lingu di prata ['liŋgu di 'prata] silver-tongued.

Lingu torto ['liŋgu 'tɔrtɔ] speech defect.

2. Language.

Lingua nhom ['liŋgwa'ŋɔŋ] See

Patuá.

Lingua nhonha ['liŋgwa'ŋɔŋa]

See **Patuá**.

Linguarêra [liŋgwa'rera] *n*

Gossip.

Lin-liu [liu'liu] *n* & *vt* (<C. *liu² liu² 撩撩*)

1. Chinese oar.
2. Chinese rowing boat.
3. To row.

Lin-pun [liu'pun] *n* (<C. *liu⁶ pun³ 料半*)

Chinese rice wine.

Lôgo ['lɔgo] *adv*

Later.

Lôgo² ['lɔgo] *adv*

Necessarily. Used with a verb, **lôgo** indicates an action in the future.

Tou lôgo vai I will go. *Vôs*

lôgo alá you will see. *Quim*

lôgo dá? who will give?

Lôgomentê [lɔgo'menti] *adv*

1. Immediately.
2. Quickly. *Justo chegâ casa, lôgomentê sai* as soon as he returned home, he went out again.

Lombo ['lombo] *n*

1. Rib.
2. Chop. *Lombo pô di bolachô* pork cutlet.

Long-ngân [loŋ'ŋan] *n* (<C.

long⁴ ngân² 龍眼)

Longan fruit (*Nephelium longana*).

Lo-pac-cou [lɔpã'kou] *n* (<C. *lo⁴ pak⁶ kou¹ 蘿蔔糕*)

L

Turnip cake. See also

Bebinca, *bebinca-rábano*.

Lorcha [ˈlɔrça] *n*

Small Chinese rowing boat.

Lorcha grande (i) junk; (ii) sailing boat. *Lorcha-potóm* shaped like a **lorcha**. See

Potóm.

Lugá [luˈgá] *vi*

To rent. *Êlejá lugá ung'a casa na vanda di Lilau* he rented a house in Lilau.

Lúmi [ˈlumi] *adj*

1. Lit.
2. Illuminated.

Lustro [ˈlustro] *adj*

1. Shiny.
 2. Bright.
- ❖ **Ólo lustro** [ólo ˈlustro] clear-eyed, lustful gaze, mischeivous eyes.

Maçám nanguim [maˈsãŋ naŋˈkiŋ] *n*

Jujube (*Ziziphus Jujuba*), called <*ma^o chou^o* 蜜棗 > in Cantonese.

Maca [ˈmaka] *n*

1. Stretcher.
2. Ambulance.

Macaco [maˈkaku] *n*

Monkey.

❖ **Macaco imitaçám**

[maˈkaku imitaˈsãŋ] mimic.

❖ **Macaco vélo** [maˈkaku ˈvɛlu] smarty-pants.

❖ **Macaco sêco** [maˈkaku ˈsɛku] extremely thin. There is a semantic parallel in the Cantonese <*ma⁵ lau¹ kon¹* 馬騮竿 >.

Macairo [maˈkaju] *n*

Same as *macaense* (Macanese), somebody born in Macao. Pejorative expression used by metropolitan Portuguese to describe the Lusó-Chinese descendants born in Macao. The term was

also used amongst the Macanese to mean a Macanese of low status.

Macaísta [makaˈista] See

Maquista.

Macau-filo [mãˈkãw ˈfilu] *n*

Macanese, born in Macao, son of the earth.

Macau-paio [mãˈkãw ˈpãju] *n*

Pejorative name given to Macanese by the **tom-tom**, Macanese based in Hong Kong.

Marcazote [mãˈkaˈzɔti],

marczote [mãrkaˈzɔti] *n*
Sponge cake.

Macho fêmea [ˈmaçuˈfemia] *n*

1. Ponce.
2. Butch woman.
3. Tomboy.

Macupa [maˈkupa] *n*

Kind of rose-apple, called <*pou¹ tou¹* 葡菊 > in Chinese.

Maçombrado [maçom'bradu]*adj*

Haunted. *Más bôm nádi vivo na acung'a casa, assi maçombrado!* 'it's better not to live in this haunted house.

Malomaria [mafoma'ria] *n*

Sorcery, witchcraft.

Mai [mai] *n*

Mother. *Tudo mai-mai* all mothers.

Mai di casa ['mai di 'kaza] housekeeper, servant in charge of all domestic affairs.

Mainato [mai'natu] *n* (<*Mal.**mamattan*)

1. Chinese laundryman who takes washing in.
2. Laundry.

Mala tampipi ['mala tam'pipi] *n*(<*P. mala* + *M. tampi/tampin*)

Rattan or cane suitcase which was formerly commonly used by Macanese families.

Malau [ma'law] *n* (<*C. ma'law*

馬籠)

Monkey.

Malau cón [ma'law kon] (i) skinny man; (ii) *fig* slender person.

Ma-lingu [ma'lingu] *n*

Gossiper. *Vós sã bem di má lingu* what a gossip you are.

Malinguá [ma'lingwá] *vt*

To speak ill of others. *Tudo dia malinguá* he/she spends all day tittle-tattling. *Chiquita boca-rôto* *qui nôm pôde má, nôm têm fin di malinguá pa tudo vânda!* Chiquita can't keep a secret, she spends her days gossiping right, left and centre.

Mal-pôsto [ma'l'pôstu] *adj*

1. Shabby.
 2. Poorly turned-out.
- See also **Bêm**, **Bêm-pôsto**.

Mâm [maj] *n*

1. Hand. *Pê-mâm* hand and foot.

❖ *Mâm-fichado* [maj fi'çadu] miserly, tight-fisted.

Mâm fichado *qui fichado*

[maj fi'çadu ki fi'çadu] mean, miserly. *Êle mâm fichado* *qui fichado, nádi gastá sapeca* he is very thrifty, he won't part with a penny.

❖ *Mâm tánto* [maj'tantu] meddler.

Mâm cumprido [maj kum'pridu] (i) thief; (ii) sticky-fingered, prone to stealing.

Mâm di fada [maj di 'fada] nimble-fingered.

❖ *Mâm pa trás* [maj pa 'trás] (i) idle-handed; (ii) *fig* leisurely, lazy person.

Pegá mâm andá rua [pé'gá maj an'dá 'rua] to stroll hand in hand.

❖ *Cai pê-mâm* [kai pé'maj] (i) to lose one's temper; (ii) to become lost.

❖ *Mâm-lárgo* [maj 'largu] generous.

❖ *Mâm-macaco* [maj ma'kakú] fidgety.

❖ *Mâm-fede* [maj 'fede] somebody with a dirty mind.
2. Arm.

Mâm-cuti [maj ku'ti] *n* (<*P. mão*+ *M. kuti*)

Doorknob.

Mâm-di-buda [maj di 'buda] *n*

Bergamot (*Citrus bergamia*), called <*fat° sár' kâm'* 佛手 #/ > in Chinese.

Mamá [ma'ma] *n*

Mummy, mother.

Mamá? [ma'ma] *vt*

To suckle.

Mamám [ma'maj] *n*

Parishioner of St. Anthony's parish in Macao. Also referred to as **Mamám di Sant' António**.

Mamá-sógra [ma'ma 'sogera] *n*

Mother-in-law. *Mamá-sogra sã mai di vós-sa siara* your mother-in-law is your wife's mother.

Mâmi ['mami] *n* (<*Eng. mummy*)

Mummy, mother.

Mamún [mã'mun] *n*

Cakes made with rice flour and beaten eggs.

Mana ['mana] *n*

Older sister.

Mandante [man'danti] *n*

1. Commander.
2. Leader, instigator.

Manduco [mã'duko] *n* (<Kon.

mãndūk)

Toad, frog.

Maneante [mane'janti] *n* (<Eng.

manager)

Manager, director. *Mas bôm trabalã-ia maneante têm aqui!* we better get to work, the boss is here!

Mangustám [mãgus'tã] *n*

Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), originally from Malaysia.

Mangericám [maj'gerikan] *n*

Basil (*Ocimum gratissimum*).

Máno ['manu] *n*

1. Older brother.
2. Older son.

Manquentum [mãŋkɛŋ'fun],

maquinfum [makiŋ'fun] *n*

(<C. *mar'keng'fong'* 慢惊风) Ill air that can cause certain diseases.

Maquinfum [makiŋ'fun] See

Manquentum.

Mânta ['manta] *n*

Shawl.

Mapeça [mã'pɛsa] *n*

1. Tasteless joke.
2. Joke. *Fazê mapeça* to play a joke.

Mapecoso [mãpɛ'soso] *adj* & *n*

Intentionally irritating or contrary.

Maquiã [maki'ã] *vt*

To spoil a child.

Maquiçám [mãkia'sã] *n*

Impoliteness. *Fazê maquiçám* to be rude.

Maquinéta [maki'nɛta] *n*

Gasoline, used for heating water or for cooking.

Maquista [mã'kista], **macaista**

[maka'ista] *n*

1. Macanese, born in Macao.
2. Macanese, Luso-Chinese descendant.
3. **Patuá**, Macao Creole.

língu maquista Macanese Creole, to talk about the Macanese.

Maquista chapado [mã'kista čã'pãdu] pure Macanese.

Marã [mã'rã] *vt*

To anchor, to link.

Marã chiquia [mã'rã či'kia] to tie one's hair up.

Marã corda [mã'rã 'korda] to tie with string.

❖ *Marã casamênto* [mã'rã kaza'mentu] (i) to arrange a marriage; (ii) to become engaged.

❖ *Marã par* [mã'rã par] to put on a par.

Marado [mã'rãdu] *adj*

Tied up.

Cintura marado [sin'tura

mã'rãdu] corseted.

Pê marado [pɛ mã'rãdu] bound feet.

Marado? [mã'rãdu] *n*

Package.

Carrã marado [kã'r'tã mã'rãdu] to carry packages.

Marcazote [mãrkã'zõtɨ] See **macazote**.

Mardigota [mardi'gota] *n*

Epilepsy.

Margo ['mãrgo] *adj*

Bitter.

Margura [mar'gura] *n*

Bitterness.

Mariscã [maris'kã] *vi*

To snack.

Maroto [mã'rotu] See **Belis**

maroto.

Más [mãs] *adv*

More.

Más-a-más more and more. *Si*

más precisá if more is needed.

Más bôm [mas 'bõj] better.

Más grandí [mas 'grandi] bigger.

Masqui [mas'ki] *adv.*

1. In spite of.
2. Although. *Masqui seza* although it is like that.
3. Let it be.

Mata-moça ['maʎa 'mõsa] *n*

Spinach.

Matâ-more [ma'tã mõ're] *vi*

1. To make a huge effort, work oneself down to the bone.
2. To try, succeed.

Mate ['mãti] *n* (< *M. mati*, < *Kon.*

mãti)

Clay, mud.

Mau [mãw] *adv.*

Bad.

Mau coraçám [mãw kõra'sãj]

person who wishes somebody ill. *Éle qui mau coraçám* he is so bad.

Mau repente [mãw re'penti]

(i) impulsive; (ii) rash action inspired by a bad temper.

Mâz [mãz] *conj.*

1. But, however.
2. Nevertheless.

Me [me] *adv.*

Expletive particle expressing supplication. *Comê-me!* Go on, eat!

Mea ['mea] *n*

Stocking, sock.

Mechâ [me'sã] *vi*

To gratify.

Medónha [mẽ'dõna] *adj.*

Awful, terrible.

Meo ['meu] *n*

1. Middle. *Na meo di rua* in the middle of the street.
2. Half. *Meo porcolana* a half-bowl. *Pataca meo* one and a half patacas.

Mercê [mér'sẽ] *n*

Thanks to.

Têm mercê [tẽj mér'sẽ] (i) he is entitled; (ii) it is worthy.

Messâ [mẽ'sã] *vi*

To threaten.

Mestê [mes'tẽ] *v*

It's necessary; it has to be.

Nomestê or *nôm mestê*

[nomes'tẽ] (i) should not; (ii) it's not necessary. *Nomestê réva* you shouldn't get angry.

Mestre ['mestri] *n*

Master, teacher.

Mestre-china ['mestri 'çina] Chinese healer.

Metê [mẽ'tẽ] *vi*

1. To put.
 2. To place.
- ❖ *Merê fogo* [mẽ'tẽ 'fogo] (i) to instigate; (ii) to incite disorder.

Miaë-miao [myãw 'myãw] *n*

Meow, mewling.

❖ *Miao-miao sãm nosso gato!*

[myãw 'myãw sãj 'nosõ 'gãtu] he might talk, he might moan, but he's still ours!

Miçó ['misõ] See *Missó*.

Militário [militãriu] *n* (< *Eng.*

military)

Infantry soldier (term from Hong Kong).

Minap [mi'nap] *n* (< *C. min⁴ nap⁵*

棉袄)

Chinese padded jacket.

Minchi ['mĩtçi] *n*

Traditional Macanese dish made with minced pork or beef and fried with onion and other condiments.

Min-pau [min'pãw] *n* (< *C. min⁶*

麵 + *P. pão* 包)

Bread. *Min-pau quente-quente* warm bread, fresh out of the oven.

See also *Pâm*.

Mintói [min'tõi] *adj.* & *n* (< *C.*

min⁴ toi¹ 棉胎)

Miserly.

Misco ['miskã] *adj.* & *n*

Miserly, mean.

Misquinhá [miski'ɲa] *vt*

1. To be a spendthrift.
2. To save.

Misquinho [mis'kiɲu] *adj*

1. Miserly.
2. Thrifty.

Missa-galo ['misa'galu] *n*

Midnight mass, the first Christmas mass, at midnight on the 24th of December.

Missó, miçó ['misɔ] *n* (<*J. miso*)

Paste made of soybeans and salt. See also **chili missó**. *Missó cristã* Macanese dish made with a base of soybeans, minced pork and saffron.

Mizã [mi'zã] *vi*

To urinate.
❖ *Mizã-coã* [mi'zã co'ã] money-grubbing.

Mizinha [mi'ziɲa] *n*

Home-made remedy or medication. *Mizinha savã* homemade remedy for **savã**. *Mizinha vento* medication to

cure ailments brought on by ill airs.

Mizo ['mizu] *n*

Urine.
❖ *Mizo di padre cura* ['mizu di 'paðri 'kura] Very weak tea.

Mocorô [moko'ro] *n*

Soapnut (*Sapindus mukorossi*), formerly used to wash clothes.

Moga ['mɔsã] *n, f, moço ['mɔso]*

n m
1. African servant or slave kept formerly in wealthy houses.
2. Very young Chinese servant.

Moço ['mɔso] See **Moga**.

Mófo ['mɔfo] *n*

1. Mould.
2. Musty smell.

Mogarrim [mɔga'riɲ], **mungarrim**

[mun'ga'riɲ] *n* (<*Kon./Mar. mogrén*)

Arabian jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*).

Mol-mol [mɔl'mɔl] *n*

Fine white cambric used in olden times to make women's underclothing.

Mongus [mɔɲ'gus] *adj* (<*M. mungkus*)

1. Sad.
2. Looking down.

Môno ['mɔno] *adj*

Idiot, twit.

Mordecim [morde'siɲ] *n*

1. Headache caused by unknown source.
2. Ailment causing strong headaches.
3. Indisposition. *Atacá mordecim* to suffer an indisposition.

❖ *Raspã mordecim* [ras'pã

mordi'siɲ] old folk remedy for treating **mordecim**, in which the skin is scraped with a copper coin to as to bring the

blood up to the surface and make a bruise. Called <*kuar*^s *sa'* 痧疹> in Chinese.

Moré [mɔ're] *vi*

To die.

Morna ['mɔma] *adj*

Lukewarm, tepid. *Água morna* tepid water.

Môro ['mɔro] *n*

1. Mahratta.
- Môro-chur* ['mɔro'çur] Sikh.
2. Muslim.
3. Any person from India who is not a Christian.

Mortificã [mortifi'ka] *vi*

To sacrifice oneself.

Muchã [mu'çã] *vi*

To wither.

Múchi ['muç'i] *n*

Rice cake made from **arôz pulú** and filled with desiccated coconut, roasted beans and sesame. See **Apa, apa múchi**.

Mucho ['muçõ], **murcho**

['murçõ] *adj*

Withered. *Mucho* *qui mucho* already withered.

Mucho como hám-chói ['muçõ 'komo hãm'çhoi] dejected, defeated. See **Hám-chói**.

Mufinâ [mufi'na] *vi*

To curse, bring bad luck, bode ill. *Qui-foi mufinâ?* Why are you swearing? Why are you casting bad luck around?

Mufwaze [mufi'nazi] *n*

Bad luck, ill omen.

Mufino' [mu'finu] *adj*

Troublesome, discomfiting.

Mufino' [mu'finu] *n*

Miserable person, person who is a bad omen. *Vai-nâ, mufino!* Go away, you waster!

Mui [mwi] *n* (<C. *mui'* 梅)

Plum.

Mui cafre [mwi 'kafri] black plum, called <*hak' mui'* 黑梅>

in Chinese.

Mui garganta [mwi gar'ganta] kind of **mui**, also called *mui açêdo* and used for treating sore throats. Called <*sun' mui'* 酸梅> in Chinese.

Vistido como dóci di mui [vis'tido 'komo 'dosi di:mwi] very natty.

Mulâ [mu'la] *vi*

To soak.

Sopa-sopa mulado

['sopa:'sopa mu'ladu] soaked through, completely drenched.
❖ *Mulâ goela* [mu'la 'gwe:la] to have a drink.

Mulé [mu'le] *n*

Woman. *Mulé-mulé* women.

Marido mulé [mã'ridu mu'le] (i) man and wife; (ii) couple.

Mungo ['mugõ] *n* (<*Kon./Mar.*

muãg, Hindust. maãng)

Mung bean (*Phaseolus aureus*).

Murcho ['murçõ] See **Mucho**.

Murúm [mu'ruj] *adj* (<*M.*

murong)

1. Depressed.
2. Taciturn.

3. Sad. *Cavá nvi nova, já ficá murúm* he was saddened by the news.

Musiquêro [musi'kéro] *n*

Musician. See **Tuna, tuna di musiquêro**.

Muto ['mutu] *adv*

Many.
Muto tanto ['mutu 'tãntu] very many.

Nã¹ [na] *excl* (< *M. nyah*)

Emphatic particle. *Cudi ná!*
help! *Vai racolé ná!* go away!
Vai-nã, mufino! get lost, you
idiot!

Nã² [na] *adv*

Still, yet. *Já cavã fazê liçãm*
di casa? *Nunca na, falta três*
folia have you finished your
homework yet? not yet, I still
have three pages.
Ela tâ assi chistosa na? *certo,*
iou-sa Marichai dia-a-dia tâ
mãs bunita she still looks so
pretty, doesn't she? Of course,
Marichai gets prettier by the
day.

Na¹ [na] *neg*

Negative particle that is only
used in the expression **na-mãs**.

Nã¹ [na] *excl* (< *C. la¹* 欸)

Here it is.

Na⁵ [na] *prep*

1. to.
2. in.

Nacê¹ [na'se] *vi*

To be born. *Quiança já nacê*
the baby was born.

Nacê² [na'se] *vt*

To give birth. *Beba já nacê*
quiança Beba had a baby.

Náchi ['naç'i] *n*

Chinese, *syn* **China**. *Quelê-*
tãnto náchi-náchi na festa
there were a lot of Chinese at
the party.

Nadã [na'dã] *vi*

To swim.

Nádi ['nãdi] *ful-irr neg part*

Particle expressing negative
future tense. *Êle nádi vai* he
will not go. *Nós nádi falã* we
will not say anything. *Lou sâm*
nádi vai! I am sure not going!

Nâm [nã] See **Nôm**.

Nairo ['nãiru] *n*

Japanese seaperch
(*Lateolabrax japonicus*).

Nairo-fogo [nairu'fogo] *n*Barramundi (*Lates calcarifer*).**Na-más** [nə'más] *adv*

1. No more.
2. Only.

Dós na-más only two.**Nancassá** [nan'ka'sa] See

Nuncassá.

Nariz [nə'ris] *n*Nose. *Nariz chapado* flat nose.**Nariz comprido** [nə'ris

kumi'pidu] somebody who can sniff out what is happening.

Nê-bôm [nê'bõj] *adv neg*

It's not good, better not. *Nê-bôm cabecudo* don't be stubborn. *Nê-bôm medo* don't be afraid.

Nele ['neij] *n* (<*Dr. nellu*)

1. Brown rice.
2. Rice husk.

Neto ['netõ] *n*

Grandson. *Neto-neto* grandchildren.

Nhamada [nə'maða] *n*

Yam preserve.

Nhame ['nami] *n*Yam (*Dioscorea batata*).*Nhame chicú* See **Chicú**.**Nhi** [ni] See **Nhim**.**Nhim** [niŋ], **nhi** [ni] *n*

1. Girl.
2. Formal address for young girls, single women and lowly women of a certain age.

Nhinina [ni'nina] *n*Diminutive of **nina**.**Nhom** [noŋ] See **Nhom**.**Nhônha** ['nõna] *n*

Girl, young married or single woman.

Nhonhônha abbreviated form

of *nhônha-nhônha* women, ladies.

❖ *Lingua nhônha* ['liŋgwa 'nõna] old creole of Macao.

Nhum [nuŋ], **nhom** [noŋ] *n*

Boy, young man of modest status.

Nhunhum men, gentlemen.**Nim** [niŋ] *conj*

Nor, neither.

Nina ['nina] *n*

1. Young girl, girl.
2. Single girl.

Ninguim [niŋ'giŋ] *pron*

Nobody.

Nôm [noŋ], **nâm** [nãŋ] *adv*

Not, negative commonly used in declarative phrases in the present tense. *Ilôtro nôm têm vegônha êles* they are not ashamed.

Nôm têm nada [noŋ têm 'nada] (i) nothing special; (ii)

it's not important; (iii) no problem; you're welcome.

Nomestê [noŋmɛ'stê] See **Mestê**.**Nômi** ['noŋmi] *n*

Name.

❖ *Nômi di casa* ['noŋmi di 'kaza], or *nômi dóci* ['noŋmi 'dõsi] pet name, diminutive, affectionate family name: *Ato, Bitchi, Caco, Dim-dim, Chal-chai, Nano, Nini, Meno, Mimi, Nenê*.

Nono ['noŋo], **nanno** ['nanno] *n*

Transparent, fine cotton cloth.

Novembro [no'vembɾu] *n*

November.

Novilêro [no'vi'lêro] See**Nuvilêro**.**Nunca** ['nunʒka] *part neg*

No, negation commonly used in the past tense. *Êle nunca vêm* he never came.

Nunca-si ['nuŋkasi] never.

Êle nunca-si vêem he never came.

Nuncassá [nuŋka'sa], **nancassá**

[nuŋka'sa] *vm neg*

It's not necessary. *syn*

Nomestê. *Nancassá corê* there's no need to run.

Nancassá cerimônia don't make a fuss. *Nancassá inventá* don't lie.

Nuviêro [nuvi'êro], **novêlêro**

[nuvi'êro] *adj*

1. Somebody who likes to spread news.

2. Troublemaker.

Ô [o] *disj*

(*Dr. Vôs tá uví, ô tá funzi surdo?*) are you listening or pretending to be deaf.

Ôbrâ [o'brã] *vi*

To defecate.

Ôbreca [o'breca] *n*

1. Host.
2. Wafer.

Ôlicina [ofi'sina] *n*

1. Office.
2. Department.
3. Factory.

Ôclo [o'çlu] *n*

Spectacles.

Ôlá [o'la] *vi*

1. To see. *Vôs olá!* Veja lá! *Já olá?* did you see? did you understand? *Olá bêm-fêto!* look at that!
2. To look.

Olá olá sabe [o'la o'la 'sabi] one look's enough.

Ôla [o'la] *n*

Palm leaf, used for wickerwork.

Ôlo [o'lu] *n*

1. Eye, eyes.

Ôlo batê-batê ['olu ba'tê ba'tê] to blink quickly.

Ôlo cacui ['olu ka'kai] ou *ôlo enfiado* ['olu infi'adu] cross-eyed.

Ôlo fino [olu 'finu] slit eyes.

Ôlo di gavião ['olu di gavi'ãu] lively eyes.

Ôlo sentado ['olu sen'tadu] still gaze.

❖ *Comê qui ficâ ôlo sentado* [kô'mê ki fi'ka 'olu sen'tadu] to overeat, to stuff oneself.

Ôlo empatacado ['olu impatu'kadu] goggly eyes.

Ôlo galado ['olu ga'ladu] somebody's whose sight has been bewitched, shining eyes.

Ôlo más grandí qui barriga ['olu maz 'grandi ki ba'riga] eyes bigger than one's belly.
2. Shoot of a plant or tree. *Ôlo*

bambú bamboo shoot. *Ôlo de figuêra* banana palm shoot.

Ôlo-deco ['ôlu 'dêku] *n* (< *P. olho* + *de* + *cú*)

Anus.

Onçóm [õ n 'sq õ], **unçóm** [un 'sqõ], **ungsómm** [un 'sqõ], **unsóm** [un 'sqj] *adv*

1. Alone, unaccompanied. *Êle onçóm vêm* he came alone. *Já ficá onçóm* he was left alone.
2. Own, oneself. *Têm na onçóm sa casa* he is in his own home. *Sâm êle onçóm falá* he says it himself.

Onde-onde ['õndi 'õndel] *n* (< *M. onde*)

Small cake made of rice flour, filled with raw sugar and coconut.

Ông [õŋ] *n* (< *C. aang* 罌)

Clay barrel.

Onte ['õnti] *adv*

Yesterday.

On-te-on-te [õnti'õnti], **antezõnte** [ante'zõnti] *day* before yesterday

Onzeletra [õzce'letra] *adj*

1. Telltale.
2. Troublemaker.

Ora ['õra] *n*

1. Hour.
2. Occasion, time. *Ora-ora* occasions, times. *Desde qui ora?* for how long? *Têm ora* (i) there are times; (ii) sometimes. *Chegå ora* at the right time, when the time is right.

Orde ['õrdi] *n*

Order. *Segui orde* to follow orders. *Orde têm na rabo* to ignore an order.

Orella-di-rato [õ'reʎa di 'ratu] *n*

Black fungus which looks like rats' ears after cooking. called <*wan*' *yi*' 蠶耳> in Chinese.

Oleu [õ'leu] *n*

Metal instrument for prying oysters off rocks.

Olróra [õ'trõra] *adv*

Long ago, formerly.

Otrung'a [õ'truŋa] *quant*

Other, another. *Otrung'a dia* the other day. *Otrung'a vânda* the other side. *Sâm otrung'a* it's another.

Oubro [õ'tubru], [õ'trubu] *n*

October.

Ova d'aranha ['õva da'raŋa] *n*

Macanese cake which is hollow and very light.

Ovo-pôdre ['õvo 'põdre] *n*

"Thousand year" egg, hen's egg covered in a muddy paste and rice husks, **nele**, and preserved until it becomes black and gelatinous. Called *'pei*' *tan*' 皮蛋 > in Chinese.

Ovo prêto [õvo'prêtu] *syn* **Ovo pôdre**.

Ovo salgado [õvo sal'gadu] *n*

Duck egg salted raw in its shell. Called <*hâm*' *tur*' 咸蛋> in Chinese.

P'a | **pa**], **Pra** [pra] *prep*

1. To.
2. For. *Passá iou pa mentiroso* to take me for a liar.

P'acapiu [pəkə'piw] *n* (<C. *pak*⁹

*kap*³ *piu*¹ 白鴿票)

Chinese lottery.

P'achacha [pa'çaça] *n*

Vulva.

P'aché [pa'çé] *n*

1. Parasol. *Na básso di sôl forti amestê abri paché* under the hot sun it's necessary to use an umbrella.
2. Umbrella.

P'ac-co-chôc [pə kə'çò] *n* (<C.

*pa*⁹ *ko*² *tsok*⁷ 白果粥)

Plain congee.

P'acfamista [pəkfa'nista] *n* (<C.

*pak*⁹ *fan*² 白粉 + *P. -ista*)

Drug addict (heroin or cocaine).

Paço ['pasu] *n*

Rough clay vessel; vase, basin, chamber pot.

Paço-buiám ['pasu bui'anj]

fragile rough clay pot. **Paço-dente** ['pasu 'denti] large clay bowl scored inside and used formerly by Macanese housewives to grind the shrimps for **balichám**, grate coconut, wash rice, etc.

Paga ['paga] *n*

Salary, wages. *Quelóra recebê paga* when I get paid. *Éle têm bôn paga* he has a good salary.

Pagode [pə'godi] *n*

Chinese Buddhist temple.

Pai-avô [pai a'vô] *n*

Grandfather.

Pai-cun [pai'kun] *n* (<C. *pai*⁴

*cun*² 牌館)

Gambling den.

Pai-kâm [pai'kəw] *n* (<C. *pai*⁴

*kau*² 牌九)

A kind of gambling game, similar to dominos.

Pai-mai [paj'maj] *n*

1. Parents.
2. Mother and father.

Pala ['pala] *n*

1. Effort.
2. Connection. *Têm ajuda di pala forti* to be helped by an influential person.

Palancha [pa'lançá] *n*

Scaffold, bamboo structure erected by Chinese builders, now less commonly used due to steel frames. *Marrá palancha* to tie or put up scaffolding.

Palangana [palanj'gana] *n*

Oblong dish or platter for serving food at table. *Palangana grândi-grândi di sôm* large platter of food.

Palâm-palâm [pa'lanj pa'lanj] *adv*

(<*M. palang. pelangah*)
Completely, all. *Abri janela palâm-palâm* to throw the windows wide open.

Palânqui [pa'lanki], **palanquim**[palanj'kin] *n*

Sedan chair, formerly used in Macao, with the passenger carried in a compartment balanced between two coolies. *syn Cadêra.*

Palavrâm [pala'vraj] *n*

1. Obscenity. *Respondê co palavrâm* to respond by swearing.
2. Unusual word.

Palestrâ [pales'traj] *vi*

1. To lecture.
2. To chat.

Palpâ [pal'pâ] *vi*

To feel. *Palpâ pulso* (i) to feel a pulse; (ii) to get the measure of somebody, to feel somebody out.

Pâm [paj] *n*

1. Bread.
- Pâm-di-casa* [paj di 'kazaj] very light, sweet bread, usually made at home.

❖ **Nôvo-nôvo, pâm co ovo**

['novu 'novu paj ko 'ovo] the new brush sweeps clean.
2. Small piece of any substance.

Pancá [paj'ka] *n* (<*Hin. Pankha*)

Punkah, large fan made of canvas attached to the ceiling and swung by hand, no longer used given the development of electric fans and air conditioning.

Pancada [paj'kada] *n*

1. Blow, hit. *syn Cúti.*
2. Jiffy. *Ung'a pancada já fazê tudo ancusa* he did everything in a jiffy.

Pancho ['pançu] *adj & n*

Idiot, fool.

Pandegâ [pandé'gaj] *vi*

To make merry, engage in boisterous festivities.

Panela [pa'nelaj] *n*

Hymen. *Tirá panela* to deflower.

Pangalhada [panga'xada] *n*

Commotion.

Panhâ [pa'njaj] *vi & vt*

1. To get. *Panhâ chapêu cubri* to grab a hat. *Já panhá subissallo* he got a fright. *Panhâ carôlo qui fundâ miolo* to get a huge thwack, a big hiding.
2. To gather.
3. To hit the mark. *Já panhá* it's a strike!

Panha ['panja] *n*

Very fine, silky cotton made from the seeds of the silk cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*).

Pâno ['panu] *n*

Cloth. Any linen or cotton cloth.

❖ *Pâno elefanti* ['panu ele'fanti] white cloth used for sheets. <Elefante> was formerly a popular brand.

❖ *Pâno-manila* ['panu ma'nijaj] brightly striped or

checked cotton formerly manufactured in Manila.

Pantomineiro [pantomi'neɾo] *n*

Fraudster, swindler, cheat.

Papa-Cantám ['papa kan'taŋ] *n*

Mumps.

Papa-papa ['papa 'papa] *adj*

Soggy.

Papelazi [pape'laʒi] *n*

Pile of papers.

Papel-pagode [pa'pɛl pa'gɔdi] *n*

Very cheap absorbent paper; formerly used by poor people as toilet paper. Called <*chou*' <*chi*' 草紙 > in Chinese.

Papel-vento [pa'pɛl 'ventu] *n*

Very fine but strong paper used formerly by Macanese confectioners to spread out dough. Called <*sa*' <*chi*' 紗紙 > in Chinese.

Pápi ['papi] *n*

Daddy.

Papiã [papi'ã] *vi*

- To chat, talk.
- To speak, say. *Papiã bêni-feito* to speak well.

Qui cuza vós tá papiã? What are you saying?

- To speak **patuá**. *Papiã nôsso lingu* to speak our language.

Papiã vento [papi'ã 'ventu] to talk nonsense, non sequiturs.

Papiacám [papi'a'saŋ] *n*

- Talk, conversation. *Um cento papiacám* lots of talk.
- To speak. *Sâm nôsso papiacám* it's our way of speaking.

See **Patuá**.

Papito [pa'pitu] *n* (<*P. palpite*)

Premonition.

Parabiça [para'bisa] *n*

- Nonsense, absurdity.
- Incoherence.

Parám [pa'raŋ] *n* (<*M. parang*)

Cleaver, large kitchen knife normally used in Macao.

Paramentã [paramen'ta] *vi*

To dress up, get dressed up to the nines.

Parcã [par'ka] *vi* (<*Eng. park*)

To park a vehicle.

Parcage [par'kaʒi] *n*

Parking for a vehicle.

Passuim [pas'kiŋ] *n*

Newspaper.

Passã [pa'sã] *n*

To pass. *Passã pa dódo* to pass as crazy.

Passã vale to sign a credit note.

Passã casa [pa'sã 'kaza] to move house.

Passã fora! [pa'sã 'foɾa] go away!

Passiã [pa'siã] *vi*

Passer.

Passiã-rua [pasi'a 'rua] To go for a walk.

Pastro ['pastru] *n*

Bird. *Home di cacã pastro* bird-catcher. **Ninho di pastro** ['niŋo di 'pastɾɔ] (i) nest; (ii) swallow's nest, which forms the basis for bird's nest soup.

Pataca [pa'taka] *n*

Macao's currency. The pataca is divided into *avos*.

Patachoca [pata'çoka] *n*

- Sluggish woman.
- Inspid person.

Pateca [pa'teka] *n*

Watermelon.

Patinga [pa'tinga] *n* (<*Kon./Mac.*

pāti)

Calf (leg).

Patôco [pa'toko] *n*

- Boil.
- A bump on the head. *Já cai, sai patôco na cabeça* he fell and bumped his head.

Patoá [pa'tu'a] See **Patuá**.

Patuá [pa'tu'a] *n* (<Fr. *patois*)

Macao's Creole language, also called **maquista**, **língua nhom**, **língua nhônha**, and **ḡpapiçám**.

Patuscada [patus'kada] *n*

Large meal, big spread.

Pau [pau] *n*

1. Wood. *Pau sibocau* sappan-wood (*Caesalpinia sappan*).
2. Chinese measure of length, equivalent to around 36 cm.

Pauchong [paw'çõŋ] *n* (<C. *pau*³

*cheong*³ 炮仗)

Firecracker.

Pê [pe] *n*

Feet.

❖ **Pê di piano** [pe di pi'ãnu] thick feet, like those of a piano.
Pê marado [pe ma ra'du] small feet, like those of a goat.

Pê soho [pe 'sohu] unbound feet, the opposite of **pê marado**.

Pedente [pe'denti] *adj*

Annoying, insistent (begging).

Pedí [pe'di] *vt*

To ask. *Pedí sapeca pa caixa* to ask for a tip.

Pedí entrada [pe'di in'tɾada] to request permission from a girlfriend's parents to visit her at home.

Pêdo [pe'du] *n*

Fart.

Pêdo-di-Adám ['pe'du di a'dã] *n*

Youngest child, kid, scamp.

Pedra-tafú ['pedra ta'fu] *n*

Kind of chalk powder that is used in preparing **tafú**.

Pedrumé [pe'drumi] *n*

Alum, formerly used in home remedies, especially for headaches.

Pegá [pe'gã] *vt*

To hold. *Pegá sono* to nod off, fall asleep.

Pegá mão andá [pe'gã mã] *n*

an'dã] to walk hand in hand.

Pêle ['pe'li] *n*

Skin.

❖ **Pêle-fino** ['pe'li 'finu] used to describe a hypersensitive or touchy person.

❖ **Pêle-gróssô** ['pe'li 'grôso] somebody who is thick-skinned, shameless.

Pê-mám [pe'mã] See **mám**, **cai**

pê-mám.

Pendurá [pendu'ra] *vt*

To hang.

❖ **Pendurá tacho** [pendu'ra 'taçõ] to have not enough money to buy food.

❖ **Pendurá quinzana na prégo** [pendu'ra kin'zana na 'pregu] to pawn the clothes off one's back.

Penicã [pini'ka] *vt*

To excel.

Pensám [pen'sã] *n*

1. Worry, care. *Ion qui pensám* I was very worried. *Nunca assi pensám* don't worry.
2. Retirement pension. *Ele tá comê pensám* he's retired, drawing his pension.
3. Small hotel.

Perada [pe'rada] *n*

Hard throw of a ball. *Já levá ung'a perada na cara qui ficá vanguardo* the ball hit him so hard in the face that he fainted.

Perdê [per'de] *vt*

To lose.

Perdê chivi [per'de 'çãvi] to have diarrhoea.

Perna ['pe'na] *n*

Upper part of the leg.
Perna grande ['pe'na 'grãdi] thigh.

❖ **Perna açêdo** ['pe'na a'zedu] used when (i) the leg muscles ache; (ii) the legs are weak.

Perto ['pɛrtu] *adv*

1. Near, next. *Perto di Macau* near Macao. *Perto-perto* very near.
2. Almost. *Perto fêto* almost done.

Pesépio [pi'zɛpiu] *n*

Nativity scene.

Pêscu ['pɛsku] *n*

Peach. *Arve di pêscu* peach tree.

Pê solto [pɛ 'sɔltu] See **Pê**,

Chipim.

Pêssa ['pɛsa] *adv*

Quickly. *Pêssa vai* go quickly. *Pêssa-pêssa* ['pɛsa 'pɛsa] in a hurry.

Pêsse ['pɛsɛ], **pêxe** ['pɛsɛɕ] *n*

Fish. *Pêsse-cucius* steamed fish. *Pêsse-cabuis* small fish commonly found at the riverbank, possible goby (*Gobioides*).

Petoral [pɛto'raɫ] *adj*

Decongestant, for the chest or lungs.

Pichote [pi'çɔti], [pi'ʃɔti] *adj*

- ê *n*
1. Small, short person.
 2. Brat, scamp, kid.

Pico ['piku] *n*

Picul, weight equivalent to 100 catties. See **Cate**.

Pilã [pi'ɫã] *v*

1. To pound with a pestle.
2. To massage using a fist pounding lightly on the back like a pestle. *Pilã costa* to massage in this manner.

Pilãm [pi'ɫã] *n*

Pestle.

Pilizã [pili'zã] *v*

1. To question, dispute, fight.
2. To become angry.

Pilizaina [pili'zaina] *n*

Major argument. *Grãndi*

pilizaina na casa domestic

strife.

Pilizãm [pili'zã] *n*

Quarrelsome, rowdy.

Pilizóna [pili'zɔna] *n*

Row, commotion.

Pilóio [pilo'io] *n*

Penis. *syn* **Pirilau**.

Pimpãm [pim'pã] *n*

Boaster, braggart.

Pinchá [piŋ'çã] *v*

1. To fling, throw. *Pinchá ion na ungi'a canto* he threw me into a corner. *Pinchá fora* to throw away.
2. To squander.

Pingã ['pingã] *n*

Drop (of liquid).

Pingã? ['pingã] *n* (< *M. punggah*)

1. Rod for carrying sedan chair, balanced on the shoulders.

2. Rod for carrying a coffin.

3. Bamboo rod that Chinese workers and traders use to hang their tools or wares.
4. Portion of water that

Chinese water-carriers used to carry in two tins hanging from the *pingã*.

Pingã [piŋ'gã] *v*

To drip. *Pingã-pingã* aos pingos.

❖ *Pingã babo* [piŋ'gã 'bãbu] to be overcome with envy.

Pintura [pin'tura] *n*

1. Print, picture.
2. Picture on playing cards.
3. Photograph. *Tirã pintura* to take a photograph.
4. Film. *Olã pintura* to watch a film.

Pió [pi'o] *adj*

Worse. *Pió qui êle, nunca olã* I've never seen anything worse than him.

Pipis [pi'pis] *n* (< *M. pipis*)

Kind of cake mentioned in 19th century folk songs.

Piquinino [piki'ninu] *adj*

Small, very small.

Piqui-piqui ['piki'piki] *n*

1. Polka dots. *Saia di pamo piqui-piqui* polka dot skirt. *Sai sarampo, fica cara inchido di piqui-piqui* he caught measles and his face was covered with spots.
2. Splashes. *Já saltá piqui-piqui di terra na rópa* her dress was splashed with mud.

Pirilau [piri'laqu] *n*

Penis.

Pisco ['pisku] *adj*

Cross-eyed.

Pisente [pi'zenti] *n*

Present, gift.

Pisidênte [pizi'denti] *n*

President.

Pispóti [pis'poti] *n*

Chamber-pot, spittoon.

Pitã [pi'tã] *vi*

To escape, flee. *Pitã aula* to sneak away from class.

Pitada [pi'tada] *n*

Escapade, flight.

Pití-potóe [pi'ti pú'tók] *adj* & *n*

1. Timid, fearful. *Vós qui arviro, fazê ion pití-potóe* you're left me in a real pickle, you scamp.
2. Weaking, person who falls sick easily.

Pitis [pi'tis] *n*

Very little, just a bit.

Pitísquerá [pitis'kera] *n*

Delicacy.

Pivête [pi'veti] *n*

Joss stick burned by Chinese at prayer. *Pivête cera* wax incense.

Pô! [pô] See **Póssai**, **Pôfai****Pô-brânco** [pô'braŋku] *n*

1. Heroine.
2. Cocaine.

(*Ch. C. pak² fan²* 白粉)

Pô bre-lim pado ['pô b ri

lim'padu], **pobre-cú-jimpado** ['pôbri ku lim'padu] *n*
Poor person, a nobody.

Pochopóe [poço'pók] *n*

(Onomatopoeic word. Noise when somebody falls.

Pôfai! ['pôfai], **Pô!** [pô] *interj*

!Expression of disappointment, disillusion.

Pomo ['pomo] *n*

Apple.

Póng-chán ['pôŋ çan] *vt* (< *C.*

pong¹ chan³ 幫襯)

To give business, be a customer.

Pontã [põn'tã] *vt*

1. To aim.
2. To hit.

Pontapé [ponta'pé] *n*

To kick.

Já dá ung'a pontapé na siara

[Ja da 'unga ponta'pé na 'sɨara] *fig* he left his wife.

Pónti ['ponti] *n*

Bridge.

Pônto ['põntu] *n*

Tenth part of a Chinese inch, the units into which the Chinese foot is divided. See also **Pau**.

Pônto-sorte ['põntu 'sõrti] *n*

A Chinese martial art.

Popã [põ'pã] *vt*

To save, economise.

Porcelana [porse'lanã],

porcolana [porso'lanã] *n*

Ceramic bowl. *Já comê dôs porcelana di arôz* he ate two bowls of rice.

See also **Yun**.

Porco [ˈporku] *n*

1. Pig.
2. Pork.

Porco balichão tamarinho

[ˈporku baliˈçãŋ tamaˈriɲo]
Macanese dish prepared with
pork, tamarind and the
traditional dried shrimp paste,
balichão.

Porco chau-chau parida

tamarinho [ˈporku çãw çãw
paˈrida] special pork stew
served to woman after giving
birth.

Porquero [porˈkero] *n*

Pig farmer.

Porta [ˈporta] *n*

Door.

Porta-casa [ˈporta ˈkazã] door

to the street, front door.

Porta-trás [ˈporta tras] back
door.

Portuguesado [portugeˈzadu] *adj*

Portuguese-style. *Falã
portuguesado* to speak

(Portuguese) in the Portuguese
way, and not in the **patuá**
style.

See **Torã português**.

Póssal [ˈposa], **Pô!** [põ] *interj*

Phew! An expression of relief!

Postã [posˈtã] *vt* (< *Eng. post*)

To send a letter.

Potóm [põˈtóm] See **Lorcha**

potóm.

Pramicedo [pramiˈsedu] *adv*

Early in the morning.

Pramor di [praˈmo di] *adv & conj*

Because of. *Pramor di nosso
pecado* because of our sins.

Prêgo [ˈpregu] *n*

Pawnshop.

Chapã prêgo [çãˈpã ˈprego] to
pawn.

Prendê [prenˈde] *vt*

1. To arrest. *Puliça prendê êle*
the policeman arrested him.

2. To learn. *Maria tâ prendê
cozinhá* Maria is learning to
cook.

Presiana [presiˈana] *n*

Window blinds.

Prestada [presˈtada] *adj*

Talented girl or woman,
skilled at housework.

Priguntã [prigunˈtã] *vt*

To ask.

Provetã [proveˈtã] *vt*

To profit, take advantage of,
make good use of.

Puñis! [ˈpuñis] *interj*

See **Pofai**

Puliça [puˈlisa] *n*

Policeman.

Puliça-môro [puˈlisa ˈmoɾu]
Indian soldier formerly

recruited from Goa, Damão
and Diu to serve in Macao's
police force.

Puliça pau [puˈlisa paʊ]

policeman (who used to carry
a wooden truncheon).

See also **Chanquém**.

Pulú [puˈlu] *n* (< *M. pulut*)

Glutinous rice.

Pum [puŋ] *n*

Fart.

Pussã [puˈsã] *vt*

To pull.

Pussã âncora subi bafado
[puˈsã aŋˈkora suˈbi baˈfãdu]
to lift anchor.

Pussã bafado [puˈsã baˈfãdu]
(i) to pant; (ii) tired, out of
breath.

Pussã beço [puˈsã ˈbẽˈsu] to
show displeasure, turning
down one's mouth.

Pussã carêia [puˈsã kaˈɾeã] to
pull a trickshaw.

Pussã comprido [puˈsã
kumˈpɾidu] to prolong, extend.

Pussã ôlo [puˈsã ˈôlu] to attract
attention.

Qunchí [kwa'çi] *n* (<C. *kua' chi*)

瓜子

Seeds, watermelon seeds.

Quecido [kɛ'sidu], **crecido**

[kre'sidu] *adj*

Grown up, developed.

Qualung'a [kwa'luŋa] *pro*

interrog

Which.

Queique [keik] *n* (<Eng. *cake*)

Large, heavy spiced fruit cake soaked in brandy, usually served at Christmas and in general at all important Macanese parties.

Quarenta [kwa'renta] *num*

Forty. *Quarenta-fora* forty odd.

Quelê¹ [kɛ'le] *adj & pron*

1. Which.
2. That.

Quarentóra [kwaren'tora] *n*

Revelry, Carnival.

Quelê² [kɛ'le] *det & pro*

Any.

Quartinho-banho [kwar'tinu

'banu] *n*

Bathroom.

Quelê-môdo [kɛ'le 'môdo] *adv*

1. How, in what way. *Quelê-môdo logo têm* how will there be. *Quelê-môdo pôde falâ* how can it be said.
2. Anyhow. *Quelê-môdo tamêm sâm assi* any way is the same.

Quebrâ [kɛ'brã] *v'*

To break, split.

Quebrâ cabeça [kɛ'brã

ka'bɛsa] (i) to dwell on something; (ii) to try to solve a problem.

Quebrâ sono [kɛ'brã 'sonu] (i)

to disturb (somebody's) sleep; (ii) to wake up.

Quelê tanto [kɛ'le 'tantu] *adv*

1. Any amount. *Quelê tanto*

tamém iou lôgo comprá I will buy however much there is.
 2. Large quantity, a lot. *Quelê tanto gente já vêm* a lot of people came.

Quelóra [kɛ'lorá] *adv temp*

When, the moment when.
Quelóra largá iou vêm fora when you brought me into this world.

Quelóra iou já cai the instant I fell.

Quémbra ['kembra] *n*

Cramp.

Quentá [ken'tá] *vt*

To warm, heat. *Quentá comida* to warm up food.

Querê [kɛ're] *vt*

- To want. *Qui-cuza vós querê?* what do you want?
- To love. *Iou muito querê pa vós* I love you deeply.
- To desire. *Sâm quim querê?* who wants it?

Q

Quêro ['kero] Decreolisation, hyper-correction of the verb *querê*. Found in negative and interrogative phrases. *Êle nôm-quêro vai*, he does not want to go. *Vós quêro nôm-quêro comprá?* to you want to buy or not?

Qui [ki] *pron*

What, which.

Qui cuza? [ki 'kuza] what, what's that?

Qui laia [ki 'laya] how, in what way?

Qui nova? ['ki 'nova] how are you? what's new?

Qui pôde! ['ki 'pode] to be able. *Vós qui pôde* how can you!

Qui sabe! [ki 'sá bi] how should I know! who knows!

Qui-di ['kidi] where.

Qui-foi? [ki 'foi] why?

Qui aqui, qui ali [ki a'ki ki a'li] either here or there.

Quiada [ki'áda] *n*

Maid.

Q

Quiança [ki'ãsa] *n*
 Child. *Quiança-quiança* children.

Babbling, unintelligible speech, tripping over one's words.

Quim [kin] *pron*

Who. *Sâm quim?* who is it?
Sâm di quim? whose is it?
Quim já vêm? who came?

Quimâ [ki'mâ] *vt*

- To burn.
- To squander. *Quimâ sapeca* to waste money unnecessarily.

Quimâm [ki'man] *n* (< *J. kimono*)

Traditional Chinese lady's silk tunic.

Quinzéna [kin'zɛna], [king'zɛna] *n*

Man's coat.

Quirábim [kiru'bin] *n*

- Cherub.
- Spoiled child, doted on by the family.

Quivichi-quiváchhi [ki'viçi

ki'vaçi] *adj*

Rubãim [rã'baɪ̃] *n*

(Chinese man with queue, or pigtail (as seen in former days).

2. To drag somebody to go

somewhere. *Já rabichá ion sa juntado* you've already bent my ear to go with you.

Raba-raba ['rãba'rãba] *adj*

1. Common, rough. *Gente raba-raba* common people.
2. Poor quality. *Brêdo raba-raba* poor quality mix of vegetables.
3. Worthless.

Rabicho [rã'biçũ] *n*

Long braid that Chinese girls used to wear.

Rabêca [ra'βeka] *n*

Fiddle, violin.

Rabiscã [rãbis'ka] *vt*

To scribble, write.

Rabiã [rãbi'a] *vt*

To squint at, take a sideways glance.

Rabita [ra'bita] *n*

Young Chinese girls with braided hair.

Rabiadela [rãbia'dela] *n*

Glimpse, glance.

Rabo-barata ['rãbu ba'rata] *n*

Dress coat, tails (Lit: <cockroach tail> *svn* Tagalãm.

Rabiã [rãbi'ka] *vt*

To put on heavy make-up. See also **Bacarã**.

Rabo ['rãbu] *n*

Turnip.
Rabo-chapô ['rãbu çã'põ] pickled turnip.

Rabichã [rãbi'çã] *vt*

1. To drag or pull somebody by the hair.

Rabucénga [rabu'sɛŋga],

rabucéng'a [rabu'sɛŋa] *n*

1. Trifle, something inexpensive.
2. Bagatelle.
3. Various things.

Rabucéng'a [rabu'sɛŋa] See

Rabucénga.

Rabujã [rabu'jã] *vi & vt*

To scold, grumble.

Rabujento [rabu'jentu] *n*

Grumpy person, somebody who is always scolding.

Rafundi [rafun'di] *n*

1. To put. *Iou nôm sabe undi já rafundi iou-sua ôclo* I don't know where I put my glasses.
2. To hide. *Undi ilôtro dôs já vai rafundi?* where did the pair of them hide?
3. To get lost. *Vai rafundi!* go on, get lost!

Rafêro [ra'fɛro] *adj*

1. Clumsy.

2. Useless.
3. Failure.

Ragacã [ragã'sã] *vt*

To roll up, pull up. *Ragacã mánga* to roll up one's sleeve, *Ragacã saia, corê* to hoist up one's skirt and run.

Raganhado [ragã'ŋado] *adj*

Griming.

Ramatã! [ra'mã'tã] *vt (< P, renatar)*

To finish, conclude, end. *Fazê ramatã* to finish something off, complete something. *Ramatã vôs-sua estória* finish up your story.

Comê ramatã [kô'mɛ'ra'mã'tã] to eat everything.

Ramatã? [ra'mã'tã] *adv*

Also. *Já cunvidã iou ramatã* he ended up inviting me as well.

Ramêde [ra'mɛdɛ] *n*

1. Remedy, solution.
 2. Fear, fright.
- Qui ramêde!* what can we do!

Ramela [ra'mɛla] *n*

(jummy secretion from the eye.

Ramelado [ra'mɛ'ladu] bleary.

Ôlo ramelado bleary eyes.

Ramendã! [ra'mɛn'dã] *vt*

To seem (as if). *Êle ramendã lá revva* he seemed angry.

Ramendã? [ra'mɛn'dã] *adv*

Similar, just like. *Ramendã ung'a porco* like a pig. *Ramendã china-china* just like the Chinese.

Rancã [ran'kã] *vt*

To snatch. *Já rancã di iou sua mão* it was snatched from my hands. *Vento di tufãm já rancã estung'a arvve* the typhoon uprooted this tree.
❖ *Rancã ôlo* [ran'kã 'ôlu] to stare fearfully.

Râncho [ran'çu] *n*

1. Soldier's mess.
2. Group. *Juntã râncho* to get together and form a group.

Rapaz-di-Diôs [ra'pãs di 'diôs] *n*

Expression of affection for boys.

Rapicã [ra'pi'kã] *vt*

To toll a bell.

Raspã [ras'pã] *vt*

To scrape.

Raspã lacho [ras'pã 'laçu] to scrape out the dish.

❖ *Raspã tripa* [ras'pã 'tripa] to try one last time for a child.

Raspiã! [ras'pi'ã] *n*

1. Pauper, poor but pretentious.
2. Poorly dressed.

Rato-di-sacristia ['rã tu di

sakris'tia] *adj & n*

Pious church-goer. *syn* **Bãto-láp-chôk, bate-pêto.**

Ravirã [ra'vi'ra] *vt*

1. To turn round.
2. To run from one end to another.
3. To turn. *Ravirã cabêça* to turn one's head.

R

R

❖ **Comê qui raviná** [kõ'mê ki rãv'i'ra] to stuff oneself.

Ravirado [rãv'i'radu] *adj*

1. Turned upside down.
2. Stretched, extended. *Torrio-ravirado* stretched out.

Rê [rê] *n*

King. *Rê di festa* king of the party. *Têm rê na bariga, nôim pôde intrá ung'a fujã* he who has a king in his stomach cannot make way for a bean, used to describe an arrogant person.
 ❖ **Rê-di-bôlo** [rê di 'bõlõ] spoil child, rude child.
 ❖ **Rê na bariga** [rê na bã'rigã] boaster, cocky person, snob.

Recetã [rê'sê'tã] *vt*

To prescribe medicine.

Regra ['rêgra] *n*

1. Line of writing. *Kabiscã das regra* to write a couple of lines.
2. Rule, law, norm.

Remã [rê'mã] *vt*

1. To row.
2. To pick away at food with no appetite.

Renã [rê'nã] *vt*

To think, imagine. *Renã maldade* to think of doing harm. *Sená na casa, renã ancuca triste* to stay at home thinking of sad things.

Repente [rê'pênti] *n*

Rush of bad temper.

Repimrado [rêpim'padu] *adj*

1. Comfortably settled.
2. Pampered.

Reportã [rêpõr'tã] *vt* (<Eng.

report)

To report, denounce.

Respondência [rêspõn'dênsia] *n*

Interest, yield. *Su sapeca tãin respondência* your money yields interest.

Reva ['rêva] *adj* & *vt*

Angry, annoyed. *Nê-bôm revã*

don't get angry. *Pai tá revã*

father is angry.

Ri [ri] *vi*

To laugh. *Ri qui istripã* to split one's sides laughing.
Ri qui raganhá to laugh one's head off.
Ri cacada to roar with laughter. *Nê-bôm fazê iou ri* don't make me laugh.

Risca ['riskã] *n*

Stripe.

1. Row. *Risca di trás* back row.
2. Line.
3. Striped. *Rõpa risca-risca* striped clothes.

Riscã [ris'kã] *vt*

1. To draw, mark.
2. To try one's luck in gambling.

Riva ['riva] *n*

Top.

Riva² ['riva] *prep*

On top, above.

Rollã [rõ'la] *n*

1. To roll.
2. To roll up, to turn.
3. To mix.

Rompãnte [rom'pãnti] *adj*

Proud, arrogant.

Roncã [rõj'kã] *vi*

To snore.

Rõnça-rõnça ['rõnsã 'rõnsã] *vi*

1. Coming and going at a leisurely pace.
2. To drag.
3. To wander, stroll.

Rondade [ron'dãdi] *n*

Malice.

Rondãnte [ron'dãnti] *n*

1. Police patrol.
2. Policeman on duty at the police station.

Rõpa ['rõpa] *n*

1. Clothing. *Levã rõpa-rõpa pa mainato* to take the washing to the laundry.
2. Dress.

R

❖ **Rôpa qui sai di bóca di cân**
[ˈrɔpa ki sai di ˈbɔka di kanj]
wrinkled dress.

3. Suit.

Rósca-dóci [ˈrɔska ˈdɔsi] *n*

Sweet bread in the form of a ring.

Rósca-melua [ˈrɔska meˈlua] *n*
Crescent-shaped sweet bread.

Rota [ˈrɔta] *n* (< *M. rotang*)

1. Rattan, flexible cane for making walking sticks and canes.
2. Rattan walking stick.
3. Rattan cane.

Rotada [rɔˈtaða] *n*

A caning.

Ruçá [ruˈsã] *vt*

1. To scrub.
2. To scratch. *Ruçá na parede* to scratch against the wall.
3. To rub in medicine. *Ruçá quembra* to rub in medicine to cure cramp.

Rufã [ruˈfã] *vt*

To eat with enjoyment.

Rúfa [ˈrufa] *n*

Pataca; value in money. *Dez rifa di van-tân ten patacas of dumplings* <vanˈtanˈ 馄饨 or 云吞>.

Rumã [ruˈmã] *vt*

To tidy up. *Ruma livro na armário*, tidy up the bookshelves.

Rutiã [ruˈiã] *vt*

To beat with a cane. *Pegã róiã rutiã di bêni* to grab a cane and administer it effectively.

S

Sã [sa], sua [ˈsua], su [su] *pron*
(general possessive pronoun, functioning much as the English <ˈs>. *Lou-sa filo* my child. *Ilôtro-sa casa* their home.

Sãˈ [sa] *adv*

Expletive particle expressing confirmation or explanation.

Sãm diabo? **Nunca**, **Sãm**

tacho-sã!, is it **diabo**? No, it's **tacho**.

Sã [sa] See **Sabe**.

Sabe [ˈsãbi], **sã** [sã] *vt*

To know. *Cuza vós sabe?* what do you know? *Nôs sabe têm na úndi* we know where it is. *Qui sabe!* how should I know! *Iou nôni sã sãm quim* I don't know who it is.

Sabichãni [sabiˈtʃãni] *n*

Know-all.

Sãbola [sãˈbɔla] *n*

Onion.

Saco-gúnde [ˈsãku ˈgundi] *n*

Empty rice sack used for wiping feet or as a door-mat.

Sãfo [ˈsãfu] *adj*

Safe.

Sãguãni [sãˈgwan] *n*

Atrium, open courtyard inside a house.

Sãguãti [sãˈgwaːti] *adv* (< *Hin./Per.saughāt*)

Free.

Sãi [sãi] *vi*

To go out. *Quida já sai*, the maid isn't working here any more. *Sãi di quim?* who does he/she look like? *Cedo-cedo sãi di casa* he/she left home very young.

Sãi bãfo [sãi ˈbãfu] to speak, begin to speak. *Nê-bôn sãi bãfo!* don't say anything!

Sãia [ˈsãia] *n*

Skirt, petticoat.

Saia-dentro [saia 'dentru] *la-*
dy's combinations.

Saia-curtán [saia ku'tan] *pet-*
ticoat and cannisole.

Saia froco-froco ['saia 'froko
'froko] *pleated skirt.*

Saiám [say'an] *adv* (< *M. sayang*)

1. What a pity. *Saiám vós nôm pôde vê'm* what a pity you can't come.

2. Nostalgia. *Churá saiám Macau* to weep from missing Macao.

Saicó¹ [say'ko] *n* (< *C. sai³ ko³* 細
側)

1. Lad, urchin.

2. Message-boy working in an office, young gopher.

3. Scullion.

Saicó² [say'ko] *adj* (< *C. sai³ ko³*
細側)

Small.

Saióng [sai'õŋ] *n* (< *C. sai¹ yêng¹*
西洋)

Portugal (*Lit.* < Western Ocean>).

Salcioso [salsi'õsu] *adj*

Somebody who lisps.

Sâm [san] *v pred*

To be. *Iou sâm Macau-flo* I am from Macao.

Vós sâm quim? who are you?

Sâm divera it's true. *Macau sâm assi* that's how it is in

Macao. *Nós sâm gente bê'm fêto* we're serious people.

Hôtro sâm aringuêra they are tittle-tattlers.

Sâm nunca? [san 'nuŋka] *Lit*

isn't it? a question looking for confirmation, used at the end of an affirmative phrase. *Êle divera carajoso, sâm nunca?* he's really brave, isn't he?

Samatra [sa'matra] *n*

Torrential downpour coinciding with a typhoon, leading to floods. Also called **samatrada**, or **águ di samatra**.

Samatrada [sama'trada] See

Samatra.

Sambal [sam'ba] *n* (< *M.*

sambal)

(hutney made with mango, loquat, custard apple, onions and condiments served with some Macanese dishes.

Sâm-lan-ché [sam lan'çel] *n* (< *C.*

sam¹ lon¹ che¹ 三輪車)

Tricycle (*Lit.* < three wheel car>), vehicle that originated in Malaysia and replaced the rickshaw in the late 1950s.

Sampán [sam'pán] *n* (< *C. sam¹*

pan¹ 舢板)

Small Chinese rowing boat.

San-chi-pai [san ç'i'pai] *n* (< *C.*

sam¹ ju² pai³ 神主牌)

Rectangular wooden plaque placed on a Chinese altar and bearing the name and place of birth of a deceased person.

Sanco ['sajku] *n* (< *M. sangku*)

Metal or ceramic bowl used as a spittoon or rubbish bin.

Sandé [san'dé] *vt*

To light. *Sandé candia* to switch on a light. *Sandé véla* to light a candle. *Sandé fogo* to kindle a fire. *Sandé churrito* to light a cigar.

San Ma Lu [san ma lu] *n* (< *C.*

sam¹ ma² lou¹ 新馬路)

Almeida Ribeiro Avenue in Macao, *Lit.* < new avenue >. Chinese name for the avenue, opened up following an urban overhaul in the early 20th century.

Sansám [san'san] *n*

Samson, strong man. *Fortii ramendá sansám* as strong as Samson.

Santám [san'tan] *n* (< *M. santan*)

Coconut milk, used in various Macanese sweetmeats.

Santo ['santu] *n*

Image or statuette of a saint.

Sapám [sa'pan] *n* (< *M. sapang*)

Used in the expression **pau-**

sapám or **sappanwood** (*Caesalpinia sappan*) a chestnut red hard wood also called **pau-brasil**.

Sapeca [sa'pɛka] *n*

1. Round copper coin, alloyed with tin or lead, with a square hole in the centre. Formerly used in China.
2. Money. *Iou nôm tēm sapeca* I have no cash. *Éle tēm tanto sapeca* he has a lot of money. *Sapeca fêmea* [sa'pɛka 'fɛmia] easy money, money gained dishonestly.

Sarabanda [sara'banda] *n*

Telling off, warning. *Já panhá sarabanda* he got a telling off.

Saraça [sa'raça] *n* (< *M. sarasah*)

Colourful veil or mantilla with a printed design formerly worn by more ordinary Macanese women. Upper class women used a **dó**.

Saracám [sara'saŋ] *n*

Mist.

Sarado [sa'radu] *adj*

Half-open. *Porta sarado* door ajar.

Jurzo sarado [ʒurzu sa'radu] narrow or miserly view of things.

Sarai-marai [sa'rai ma'rai] *adj*

(< *M. serai*)

Repetitive. Usually used to describe older people.

Sarambau [saram'bau] *n* (< *M. selambau*)

Fishing apparatus, with a net stretched between four bamboo rods, and formerly used along the sea wall. Called < *ngau' châng'* 撈罟 > in Chinese.

Sarangông [sarang'gõŋ] *n* (< *M. sarang*)

Paper kite. *Largá sarangông* (i) to fly paper kites; (ii) to play with paper kites.

❖ *Rabo di sarangông* ['rabu di sarang'gõŋ] used to describe somebody who follows others; committee.

Sarím-murím [sa'riŋ mu'ruŋ] *adj* (< *M. sarang + morong*)

Dishvelled. *Cabelo sarím-murím* tousled, uncombed hair.

Sarím-surave [sarang su'ravi] *n*

(< *M. sarang + serabai*)

Kind of Macanese cake.

Sarás-sarú [sa'ra sa'ru] *adj* & *n*

Somebody who drags his feet.

Sarneá [sarni'a] *vt*

To bother, annoy. *Passá fora, na! Né-bôm sarneá iou* get lost, don't bother me!
❖ *Sarna pa cuçá* ['sarra pa ku'sá] troubles.

Salta-balada ['salta ba'lada] *adj*

Tomboy; very active.

Saván [sa'vãŋ] *n* (< *M. sawan*)

1. Ailment caused by foul air, bad smells (for instance, of a dead rat, dirty drain, corpse),

view of anything unpleasant, frightening, producing general malaise, loss of appetite, or a jinx.

2. According to tradition in Macao, the pernicious effect of ill airs on cakes and other baking which fails to rise, especially when a pregnant or menstruating woman is nearby.

Savanado [sava'ndu] *adj*

Under the influence of **saván**.

See also **Vantú**.

Seclo ['sɛclu] *n*

Century.

❖ *Seclo seclórum* ['sɛclu se'klõrum] (i) for a long time, for all eternity; (ii) something very old.

Sêco ['sɛku] *adj*

1. Dry.

2. Withed.

Sêco ismirado ['sɛko zmi'raqdu] (i) withered; (ii) parched.

Seguí [si'gi] *vt*

1. To follow.
2. To accompany. *Seguí trás* (i) to go behind; (ii) to accompany.

Seléa [se'leá] *adv*

Similar. *Seléa asnéra* the same kind of foolery.

Senéfa [se'nefa], **senéfra**

[se'nefra] *n*

Valance, pelmet.

Sentâ [sen'ta] *vi & vt*

1. To sit down.
2. To be transported. *Sentâ careia* to go by car. *Sentâ caniam* to take the bus.
3. To visit. *Quelóra têm tempo vêm sentâ* come and visit when you have time.

❖ *Sentâ-sentâ* [sen'ta sen'ta]

no more, no less, just that.

❖ *Comê qui sentâ ôlo* [kô'mê ki sen'ta 'ôlu] to glut. Note: <ôlo> here refers to **ôlo décu**.

Senti [sen'ti] See **Sinti**.

Seringatâ [siringa'ta] *vi*

1. To nippick.
2. To dabble, to stir up trouble.

Sevandizâ [sivandi'za] *vi*

To enjoy fully.

Sevandizo [sivan'dizu] *n*

Yemmin.

Si [si] *conj*

If, depending upon. *Si sã capaz* if you are brave. *Si já falá co iou* if you had told me. *Si vosôtro querê vêm* if you want to come. *Iou vai olâ si têm* I'm going to see if there is any.

Siara [sy'ara] *n*

1. Lady, Mrs.
2. Mother.
3. Housewife.
4. Wife. *Vôs-sa siara sâm bêni di astrevida* his wife is very feisty.

Siao [si'au] *n* (<C. *si⁶ iao⁴* 豉油)

syn **Sutate**.

Siduzi [sidu'zi] *vt*

To captivate, enchant, seduce.

Siml [sin] *adv aff*

Yes.

Sim² [sin] *prep*

Without. *Sim vegónha* shameless. *Já vai sim falá co iou* he left without telling me. *Sim ninguim* alone.

Simpita [sim'pita] *n* (<M.

sumpitan)

Bamboo pea-shooter used with beans or small stones.

Simpitâ [simpi'ta] *vi & vt* (<M.

sumpit)

To blow a bean out with a

simpita.

Simâ [si'na] *vt*

To sign.

Sin-pun [sin'pun] *n* (<C. *sun³*

pun⁴ 算盤)

Abacus. Manual calculator still frequently used by Chinese shopkeepers. *China dale*

sin-pun pa contâ más bêni-fêto

The Chinese man used his abacus to do the sum more accurately.

Siput [si'put] *n* (<M. *siput*)

Edible snail harvested from land along a watercourse.

Sintí [sin'ti], **sentí** [sen'ti] *vt*

1. To feel. *Sentí galante* to feel out of place.
2. To find, think. *Sentí bôn* to think something is good. *Iou sintí qui vós pôde vai* I think you can go.

Sisi¹ [si'si] *vi*

To urinate.

Sisi² [si'si] *n*

Urine.

Sissica [si'sika] *n*

Urine. *Fazê sissica* to urinate.

Sium [syun] *n & trat*

1. Mr. *Sium Capitân* Captain, Sir.
2. Master.

Siviço [si'visɔ] *n*

1. Service.
2. Work.

Sô [sɔ] *adv*

Alone, only. See also

Sômente.

Sô pa iou just for me.

Socâ [so'ka] *vt*

1. To tie.
2. To tighten.
3. To splint.
4. *fig* To weave, intrigue. *Ai, qui socado!* oh, I was tricked!

Sôc-sôc [sɔk'sɔk] *n*

Armpit. Perspiration from the armpit. *Fêde sôc-sôc* smelling of sweat (from the armpit).

Sodado [sɔ'daðu] *n*

Soldier. *Sodado-sodado* soldiers. *Marchâ sodado* to march like soldiers.

Sôm [sɔm] *n* (< *C. sôm* 糞)

Food. *Comprâ sôm* to do the marketing.

❖ **Sôm-cachôro** [sɔm ka'çoro]

dish made by using up odds and ends in the kitchen.

❖ **Sôm di susro** [sɔm di 'susru] improvised dish or dishes.

Sôm [sɔm], **sum** [sun] *n*

Sound. *Corneta nôm têm sôm* the horn has no sound.

Sombrelo [som'brɛlo] *n*

1. Sunshade.
2. Umbrella.

Sômente [sɔ'menti] *adv*

Only, scarcely. *Sômente un'ô vez* just once. *syn* **Sô**.

Sonso ['sonso], ['sonso] *adj*

1. Forgetful.
2. Careless.
3. Always distracted.

Sôpa ['sqpa] *n*

Soup.

Sôpa - sôpa mulado [s'ɔpa.'sɔpa mu'ladu] drenched.

Sôpa lacassá ['sqpa laka'sq] vermicelli soup.

Sôr [sor] *n*

Sweat. *Sôr pingado di testa* sweat dropping off one's forehead.

Sôs [sɔs] *n* (< *Eng. sauce*)

Sauce, usually of the Worcester variety.

Sossegâ [sose'gâ] *vi* & *vt*

To calm, pacify.

Su [su] See **Sa**.**Suâ** [su'â] *vi* & *vt*

1. To sweat.
 2. To bring on a sweat.
- Suâ iou* it makes me sweat.

Sua ['sua] See **Sa**.**Subi** [su'bi] *vt*

To ascend. *Subi escada* to climb the stairs.

Subi gênio [su'bi 'jɛnyu] to become enraged, become irritated.

Subi posto grandí [su'bi posto 'grandi] to be promoted.

Subiâ [subi'â] *vi*

To whistle.

Subissatto [subi'satto] *n*

Fright, agitation.

Panhâ subissatto [pa'ɲâ

subi'satto] to take fright.

Sucre ['sukre], ['sukri] *n*

Sugar. *Chá co sucre* sweet tea. *Dóci ramendâ sucre* dessert with sugar.

Sucre pedra ['sukri 'pɛdra]

açucar pedra, raw sugar used in various Chinese desserts. Called < *pêng' tóng* 冰糖 > in Chinese (*lit.* iced sugar).

Sugâ [su'ga] *vt*

1. To wring.
2. To hang out the washing.
3. To dry.

Supiâm [supi'an] *n* (< *C. kóng'*

sou' péang 光酥餅)

Whitish Chinese biscuit which is given to relatives and friends after a wedding feast or to

S

mark the first month of a baby's life.

Supo ['supo] *n* (<Kon./Hin. *sūp*)

Shallow, round basket used for steaming food in Chinese cuisine.

Suprâ [su'prã] *vi*

1. To blow. *Suprâ vento di tufãn* to blow in gusts of wind (as in a typhoon).

2. To inflate. *Suprâ balãm* to inflate a balloon.

Surriada [suri'ãda] *n*

Large quantity, series. *Já sui ung'a surriada di pinta* a string of chickens was hatched. *Tã sai quanto surriada di bolo bate pau* batches of mooncake are being made.

Suspendido [suspẽn'didu] *adj*

Suspended.

Susto ['sustu] *n*

Fright, fear. *Iou muto susto* I'm really afraid.

Fazê susto pa quiança to scare a child.

Sutate [su'tãti] *n* (<J. *sutate*)

Soy sauce. *syn* Siao. *Cara di sutate* ['kara di su'tãti] stupid-looking.

Suzã [su'zã] *vi*

To soil. *Suzã chãm* to dirty the floor.

Suzo¹ ['suzu] *adj*

Dirty.
❖ *Cabeça suzo* [ka'beça 'suzu] (i) suspicious person; (ii) person who is always thinking ill.

Suzo² ['suzu] *n*

Excrement. *Careta di suzo* cart that used to collect nightsoil. *Suzo barata* cockroach droppings. *Suzo di cachôro* dog excrement.

Tã [ta] *part*

Indicates the aspect of the main verb. When the main verb conveys an action, **tã** indicates an on-going action. When the main verb conveys a state, **tã** indicates the current nature of this state. It can be used both in the past and the present tenses. *tã lê* he is reading. *Iou tâ querê gritã* I want to scream. *Iou tâ vai-ia* I'll be right there. *Acung'a quiança tâ churã* that child is crying.

Tãbu ['tãbu] *n*

Board. *Tãbu di istricã rôpa* ironing board.

Tacada [ta'kaða] *n*

1. Blow, trick.
2. Way. *Buscã ung'a tacada* to look for a way.
3. Astuteness.
Sã ung'a quiança inchido di tacada he is a very smart child.

T

4. Imagination. *Vôs nôm tẽm tacada* you have no imagination.
5. Instant. *Ung'a tacada já cavã tudo* I got it done in a jiffy.

Tacaná [ta'ka'na] *vi*

To steal, extract. *Já trepã arvi pa tacaná dôs curambola pa tii* he climbed the tree to steal to custard apples for his aunt.

Tachada [ta'çada], [ta'šada] *n*

1. Each batch of cakes ready to bake. *Titi já fazê sês tachada di alua* aunt has made six batches of alua.
2. Drinking spree. *Tudo anôte-anôte panhá tachada* he gets legless every night.

Ta-chim [ta'çim], **dachim**

[da'çim] *n*
Chinese scales, usually held in one hand by a string attached to a calibrated rod with a dish hanging from one end and the relevant weight tied to the other end.

The large **ta-chim** is supported by two people on a rod (**pinga**) laid across their shoulders. These scales measure weights in catties (604 grams), piculs (100 catties), and taels (1/16 of a catty or 37.75 grams). *Ta-chim* *pesado* scales biased against the customer. *Êle-sua ta-chim bêm di pesado* the man is selling short.

Tacho ['taçũ] *n*

1. Bowl, frying-pan.
2. Name of a Macanese dish also called **chacháu pêle**.

Tafú [tə'fu] See **Taufú**.

Tafulâ [təfu'la] See **Entafulâ**.

Tagalâm [taga'lan] *n*

Morning coat. *syn* **Rabo-di-barata**
Men's formal coat.

Tai-mong [tai'moŋ] *adj* (< *C. tai⁶ mong²* 大憎)

Foolish; crazy.

Taipân [tai'pan] *n* (< *C. tai⁶ pan¹* 大班)

Rich or important person. *Taipanada* the class or category to which a **taipân** belongs.

Tai-siu [tai'siu] *n* (< *C. tai⁶ siu²* 大小)

Gambling game also called <big and small>.

Talú [tə'lu] *n*

Traditional Macanese game.

Tamarinho [tam'a'riŋo]

tambrinho [tam'brĩno] *n*
Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*).

Tambâ [tam'ba] *vt*

1. To patch. *Tambâ calça* to patch trousers.
 2. To cover, fill in. *Tambâ buraco di rua* to fill in the hole in the street.
- ❖ *Tambâ-tacho* [tam'ba'taçũ] to invite somebody at the last

minute. *Chonâ iou vai tambâ-tacho?* *Nâdi!* Invite me to fill

in for somebody who can't go?

No way!

Tampipi [tam'pipi] *n*

Suitcase made of rattan or cane, often used formerly.

Tamêm [tə'mej] *conj*

Also.

Tancá [tan'ka] *n*

Small Chinese rowing boat, normally with no canvas cover.

Tancarêro [tan'ka'rero] person who lives or works of a *tancá*.

Tânqui [tan'ki] *n*

1. Tank.
2. Aquarium. *Tânqui inchido di pêsse-dorado* goldfish tank or bowl.

Tânto [tan'tu] *quant*

1. An indeterminate quantity.
2. Much. *Tânto-tânto* so much.

Táp [tap] *n* (< *C. tap³* 榻)

Toilet. *Já cai na táp* it fell down the toilet.

Tapilu [təpi'lu] *n* (< *C. ta² pin¹* 打邊爐)

Meal in which the food is brought to the table raw and then boiled in a communal pot on a special burner.

Tasquinhá [tas'ki'ja] *vt*

1. To steal, extract.
2. To pilfer. *syn* **Tacanâ**.

Tâu [təw], **tân-tâu** [təw'təw] *n*

Penis.

Taufú [təw'fu], **tafú** [tə'fu] *n* (< *C. tao² fu²* 豆腐)

Tofu, often used in Chinese cuisine and sold in various forms.

Taufufá [təw'fu'fa] (< *C. tao² fu² fa¹* 豆腐花) **taufú** cold tofu served with a syrup made of rock sugar (**sucre-pedra**) and ginger.

Tau-lêng [təu'leŋ] *n* (<C. tao²

ling² 斗零)

Chinese term for a five-avo coin (worth a twentieth of a pataca).

Taunai [təw'nai] *n* (<C. tau⁶ nai⁵

豆奶)

Soy bean milk.

Taunai [təw'nai] *adj* (<C. tau⁶

lai⁵ 豆粕)

Worthless, despicable.

See also **Rafêro**.

Tâu-tâu [təw'təw] See **Tâu**.

Têf-têfi [təfi'təfi] *vi adj*

1. To be afraid.
2. Shaky, due to fear.

Tel [tɛl] *n*

Tael. Chinese weight. 16 taels

make a catly.

Telado [tɛ'ladu] *n*

Roof.

Têm [tɛŋ] *vr*

1. To have, possess. *Lou têm dôs gato marilo* I have two tawny cats. *Vôs têm quanto filo-filo?* How many children do you have?

2. There is/are. *Têm tanto lorcha na mar* there are so many boats out at sea. *Têm pâm docei, têm pâm salgado* there is sweet bread and savoury bread.

3. To be. *Lou têm na casa estou em casa.* *Úndi têm vósso mai?* where is your mother?

Têmpra ['tɛmpɾə] *n*

Condiment or collection of condiments.

Tentâ [tɛn'tɔ] *vr*

1. To see.
2. To look. To stare at somebody or something.

Tentaçâm [tɛnta'sɔŋ] *n*

Temptation. Acung'a tentaçâm di Marichai that devil Marichai.

Teng-teng-lou [tɛŋ tɛŋ lou] *n*

(<C. teng¹ teng¹ lou² 叮叮佬)

Scrap iron dealer working from door to door, who carries a rod over his shoulder with a basket hanging from each end. The *teng-teng-lou* announces his arrival by clanging a metal plate held in his hand, making a <teng...teng...> noise as he walks and thus giving rise to his name.

Terno ['tɛrnɔ] *n*

1. Shelf or board placed inside a sideboard, cupboard or bookcase.
2. Men's suit, consisting of jacket, trousers and waistcoat.

Teto ['tɛtu] *n*

Ceiling.

Tiâm [ti'ɔŋ] *n* (<C. teang² 艇)

Small, light Chinese rowing boat.

Tifim [ti'fiŋ] *n* (<Eng. tiffin)

1. Luncheon.
2. Snack.

Tifinâ [tifi'nɔ] *n*

To lunch. *Beto logo buscâ ion vai tifinâ* Beto is going to come for me at lunchtime. *Tifinâ na oficina* to have lunch at one's desk.

Timbil [tim'bil] *n*

Slye (in the eye).

Tim-tim pa tim-tim [tiŋ'tiŋ pa

tiŋ'tiŋ] *loc adv*

Just right. With every detail correct. *Já conta tudo tim-tim pa tim-tim*, he counted everything down to the last detail.

Timbosa [ti'jɔsɔ] *adj*

Used to describe an impertinent, sickly child.

Tipá [ti'pá] *vr* (<Eng. to type)

To type.

Tipá? [ti'pá] *vr* (<Eng. to tip)

To give a tip.

Tirã [ti'ɾã] *vt*

1. To pull.

Tirã vento [ti'ɾã 'vɛntu] to clear wind with medicine.*Tirã-pêdo* [ti'ɾã 'pɛdu], *tirã-pum* [ti'ɾã puŋ] to expel body gas.

2. To shoot.

Tirigado [tʁi'sadu] *adj*

Very thin, lean.

Tiro-grândi [tʁo 'grandi] *n*

Important person (literal translation of the English <big shot>).

Titi [ʔiti] *n*Aunt. *Titi-titi* aunts. *Titi-dinha* aunt who is also a god-mother.*Titi Chai* Aunt Chai.**Ti-tí** [ʔi'ti] *n*Clamour, willfulness. *Fazê ti-ti* to insist. *Batê ti-ti* to stamp one's feet and make a noise in order to drive home a point.**Ti-ti?** [ʔi'ti] *vt*To bang one object with another. *Ti-ti prato co colê* to bang a spoon on a plate.**Tiz** [tis] *quant*A small portion. *Comê unq' a tiz di arroz* to eat just a drop of rice.**Tocã** [tɔ'ka] *vt*1. To touch.
2. To gamble and win, guess the lottery.**Tóc-tóc** [tɔk'tɔk] *adj*

Crazed, beveled.

Tôm-tôm [tɔŋ'tɔŋ] *n*1. Piece of candy wrapped in paper.
2. Dried animal excrement, especially from a dog or a cat.
3. Pejorative name for Macanese descendants living in Hong Kong. See **Macau-Paio**.**Tôm-tôm-môm-tôm** [tɔŋ'tɔŋmɔŋ'tɔŋ] *adj* (<C. mong'tong' (懵懂)

Clumsy person who always gets mixed up, dabbler,

Tópe [ʔtɔpi] *n*

Compartment in a home, parlour, small room.

Torã [tɔ'ɾã] *vt*To toast. *Torã pã* to toast bread.*Torã português* [tɔ'ɾã portu'gɛs] used to describe a person who can speak perfect Portuguese, with an affected accent.**Tornã** [tɔr'ɾã] *vt*1. To return. *Tornã vêm* He came again.
2. Again.
3. Once more. *Tornã chomã iou* he called me once more.**Torto** [ʔtɔrtɔ] *adj*Twisted. *Torto-ravirado* stretched out. *Torto-torto* twisted.**Trabalo** [tɾa'balɔ] *n*Hard, expensive, difficult. *Assí trabalo ganhã* it is so hard to win. *Trabalo siviço* difficult task.**Trás** [tɾas] *adv*

Behind.

❖ *Trás di porta* [tɾas di 'pɔɾta] very near. *Ano Nôvo têm na trás di porta* New Year is just around the corner.**Tratamento** [tɾatã'mentu] *n*1. Treatment.
2. Get-together, social life. *Nôm têm tratamento* he doesn't have a social life.**Trelã** [tɾɛ'lã] *vt*1. To talk. *Vêm-cã trelã unchinho* come a chat a little.
2. To chatter.**Trepã** [tɾɛ'pã] *vt*1. To climb, go up. *Trepã cama* to go up to bed.
Trepã carêta to get on the bus.

Trepá telado to climb onto the roof.

2. To become drunk after imbibing alcohol.

Tréta ['trɛta] *n*

Dodge, idle talk, rigmorole. *Sâm tudo tréta* it's all a sham.

Tricada [tri'kada] *n*

Leap, throw. *Dâ ung'a tricada pa água* to jump into the water. *Dâ ung'a tricada na água* to dive in.

Triol [tri'õl] *n*

Marble (glass ball).

Tudo-óra [tu'dõra] *adv*

Always, any time, at any moment.

Tudúm [tu'dum] *n*

Broad-brimmed Chinese hat made of óla or cane with a rattan brim. A **tudúm** is worn in either sun or rain.

Tuna ['tuna] *n*

Tuna.

Tuna di musiquêro ['tuna di muzi'kero] gathering of strong musicians who would dress up at Carnival and go out to play in the streets, and at parties.

Turruim [tu'ruij] *n*

Traditional Macanese game.

Tu-tum-piám [tu tum pi'anj] *n*

(<C. *tou' tong' peng' 頭痛粉*)
Nincompoop, usually an older person of no worth.

U'cho ['u'çõ] *n* (<P. *Um + M. cium*)

Kiss. *Já vêem co ung'a ucho* he/she came proffering a kiss. *Aitito qui boniteza, já dá ung'a ucho pa su mai* sweet Aititu kissed his mother.

Ufa! ['ufa] *interj*

Expression of fear or relief.

Ui-di ['widj] *quant*

A lot, very. *Comizaina ui-di saboroso* very tasty food.

Ui-di sim! ['widj sim] *very good!*

Umbigo [um'bigu], **imbigo**

[im'bigu] *n*
Navel.

❖ **Umbigo-pegado** [um'bigu pe'gadu], **umbigo-chapado** [um'bigu çã'padu] used to describe people who are inseparable, hand in glove.

Umpôco [uj'põko] See

Unchinho.

Uncento [un'sentu] *quant*

1. One hundred. *Uncento fora* a hundred-odd.
2. Many. *Tâ papia uncento di parabiça* he/she is talking nonsense.

Unchinho [un'çinu] *quant*

Very little. *Já faltâ unchinho* there was hardly any left. *Jou querê unchinho na-más* I just want a tiny bit. *Unchinho-unchinho ora* from time to time.

Unçôm [un'sõj] See **Onçôm.**

Úndi ['umdi] *adv*

Where. *Úndi já vai?* where did you/he/she go? *Vós têm na úndi?* where are you? *Úndi vós tá vai?* where are you going? *Úndi lôgo têm?* where can it be? where will there be any? *Nós sabê sâm úndi* we know where it is.

Unsóm [un'sõj] See **Onçôm.**

U

Ung'a ['uŋa] *nim, det & det pro*

One. *Ung'a namás* only one.

Ung'a semana ung'a vez once

a week. *Ung'a hõmi co ung'a*

mulé a man and a woman.

Ungsóm [uŋ'sõŋ] See **Onçóm**.**Upâ** [u'pâ] *vt*

1. To hit, beat somebody up, whack. *Upâ di bêmfêto* to give a good hiding.

2. To smack a child's behind.

Usâ [u'zâ] *vt*

1. To employ, use, utilize.

2. To wear. *Usâ rôpa* to put on clothing. *Usâ bôbo* to dress up.

3. To put on shoes. *Usâ sapato nôvo* to wear new shoes.

Uví [u'vi] *vt*

To listen, hear. *Lou uví falâ I* heard.

Uví! listen! *Uñdi vós já uví?*

where did you hear [that]?

J'uví? did you hear?

V

Vaca ['vâka] *n*

1. Cow.

2. Beef. *Vaca chacháu margoso* Macanese dish of stewed beef with bitter melon.

Vaca minchi ['vâka 'mĩŋçĩ] minced beef.

3. Corpulent woman. *Ung'a nhõha bem di vaca* a very large lady. *Ela assi vaca* she is built like the back of a bus.

Vacoco [va'koko] *adj*

Large, corpulent. *Ui-di*

vacoco! so big!

Vagar [va'gar] *adv & n*

1. Slowly, leisurely. *Vagar-vagar* very slowly. *Vagar subi* to go up slowly. *Vagar-vagar andâ* walk slowly!

2. Time, free time, opportunity. *Lou nôm têm vagar* I don't have time. *Si têm vagar lôgo vêm* I'll come if I have time.

Vai [vai] *vi*

To go.

Vai ... vêm sentence structure

used to indicate a repeated action or thought. *Andâ vai andâ vêm* to go from one place to another. *Coré vai coré vêm* to run around. *Falâ vai falâ vêm* to say and to say again.

Valêta [va'letã] *n*

Drainpipe, drain.

Vânda ['vãnda] *n*

Side. *Pa estung'a vãnda* round here.

Vãnda di trás ['vãnda di tɾãs] rear part, behind.

All-vãnda [ali 'vãnda] beyond.

Vanguêã [vãŋgi'ã] *vi* (< *C. wan^t*

暈)

1. To feel faint, feel dizzy.

2. To faint.

Vanguêado [vãŋgi'ãdu] *adj*

Giddy, dizzy.

Vantú [van'tu] *adj* (< *M. bantur*)

Jinxed, riled. Condition of a

person, cake or other food

once it has been affected by the evil eye or ill winds. *Siará já intrá, iou sua bólo já ficá vantú* the lady came in and my cake was ruined.

baúga vantú [ba'riga van'tu] stomach upset.

Varê [va're] *vt*
To sweep.

❖ **Varê rua** [va're 'rua] to wander around, always be out.

Vasculiã [vaskuli'a] *vt*
To snoop, investigate, search.

Vassôra [va'sora] *n*
Broom, brush.

Vassôra pena [va'sora 'pena] feather duster with rattan handle.

Vassôra bambú [va'sora bam'bu] stiff broom made from vime or bamboo strips for sweeping earth or wet surfaces.

Vassôra côco [va'sora 'koko] brush made from coconut fibre used to sweep indoors.

Vazá [va'za] *vt*

1. To fill, serve. *Vazá chá* to pour a cup of tea.
2. To run. *Telado vazá águ* the water is running off the roof.

Vazo-fula [vasu 'fula] *n*
Vase.

- Vê** [ve] *vt*
1. To look.
 2. To see.
 3. To seem, look like.

Veado [vi'adu] *adj*
Cuckold.

Vedade [ve'dade] *n*
Truth.

Vegónha [ve'gna] *n*
Shame. *Iou vegónha* I'm ashamed. *Qui vegónha!* what a shame! *Nancassá vegónha, da mostrá* don't be shy, show us.

Vela [ve'la] *n*
Candle. *Pegá vela companhá*

procissão to take part in a candlelit procession.

Vela² [ve'la] *adj e n*

Old woman. *Vela-vela* old women.

Vêlo [ve'lo] *adj & n m*

Old man. *Vêlo-vêlo* old men. *Nhum vêlo* an elderly man.

❖ **Macaco vêlo** [ma'kaku 'velo] (i) astute person; (ii) rogue.

Vêlo-cômg [ve'lo'kon] *n*
Old man.

Vêm [vej] *vi*

To come. *Vêm cá!* come here!
Já vêm? has he/she come?
Ilôtro nádi vêm they're not coming. *Fazé iou vêm pa qui ciza?* why did you ask me to come?

Vento [ve'ntu] *n*

1. Wind.
2. Air, gas.

3. Breath, respiration.

Vento marado [ve'ntu ma'radu] laboured breathing.

4. Ill wind, stuffy.

Viazá [vi'a'za] *vi*

To travel.

Viázi [vi'azi] *n*

Journey.

Vida-fêde [vi'da 'fede] *adj*

Annoying, tedious. *Qui vida-fêde!* How annoying!

Vilãme [vi'lan] *n*

Villain.

Gênio di vilãme ['jeniu di vi'lan] bad-tempered, always wanting the upper hand.

Vinho ladrãme ['vino la'dran] *n*
Chinese medicine consisting of herbs preserved in a highly alcoholic Chinese wine.

Virá [vi'ra] *vt*

1. To turn, direct.

Virã ôlo [vi'ra 'olu] to roll one's eyes in despair.

❖ **Virã man** [vi'ra man] in the flash of an eye, in an instant.

❖ **Virã beço** [vi'ra 'bɛsu] to talk, chat.

2. To return. *Iou virã respondê* I answered again.

❖ **Virã cacús** [vi'ra ká'kus] to cause trouble, problems.

Virã ficã [vi'ra fi'kã] to change into, be converted.

❖ **Virã tap** [vi'ra tap] sva **Virã cacús**.

❖ **Virã-virã vém** [vi'ra vi'ra vɛŋ] come in sometime, come when you can.

Visaga [vi'zaga] *n*

Hinge.

Volontrôm [vɔ'lon'tɔŋ],

bolontrôm [bolɔn'tɔŋ]

Fat, clumsy person.

Vong-pit [vɔŋ'pit] *n* (< *C. wong⁴ pei⁴* 黄皮)

Wampee (*Clausena lansium*),

Chinese fruit the size of a grape with a brown/yellow skin and white pulp.

Vulto ['vultɔ] *n*

1. Body.

2. Indistinct shape.

Yun [yun] *n* (< *C. wun²* 碗)

Ceramic bowl. *Já comê dôs yun di arôz agora querê más* he/she ate two bowls of rice and still wants more.

Xale ['çali] See **chale**.

Xerã ['çɛ'ra] See **Cherã**.

Xicra ['çikra] *n*

Cup, teacup. *Dá unç'a xicra di chá pa iou* bring me a cup of tea.

Xiri ['çi'ri] See **Chiri**.

Xiripo ['çi'ripu] See **chiripo**.

Zaprecê [zapre'se] *vi*

To disappear. *Azinha zaprecê di tou-sua diante!* get out of my sight!

Zaragata [zara'gata] *n*

Tumult, hubbub.

Zaragatéra [zaga'tera] *n*

Hoolligan.

Zavanâ [zava'na] *vi*

To shake.

Zinguâ [ziŋ'gwa] *vi*

1. To scull (a boat).
2. To hit.
3. To harness.

Zuni [zu'ni] *vi*

To buzz, drone. *Pegá apito zuni* to blow a whistle.

Zunidela [zuni'dela] *n*

Buzz, hum. *Zunidela di bicho-mel* humming of bees.

APPENDIX: MACANESE NAMES

The wealth of Maguista is not only limited to words and idioms; relationships and social context, life experiences and a shared past have led to unusual forms of address in the tiny city of Macao. One aspect of this is the names by which people are known. This Appendix is divided into three categories of names, with different social functions.

The first category is formal Christian names, registered in birth, baptismal or other official records. Arguiticlínio, Eustrógia, Hothildes, Marmétrio, Onófre, Prosdocímo, Saxeferato, Trópos, all reflect the profoundly Catholic nature of Macanese society during a more conservative, inward-looking period when traditions were closely followed.

The second group consists of family or pet names (more commonly referred to as *nóni-di-casa*, *nóni-dóci* or *nóni di família* in Macao) such as Ato, Adé, Api, Bebé, Bichim, Calinho, Chai-Chai, Chencho, Dado, Gegé, Janjám, Mica, Peca, Puchi. These names were used affectionately in close social circles, especially the family. In most cases, it was the Chinese amah, with at best a very rudimentary understanding of Portuguese, who would give this name to the child in her care.

Finally, there is a selection of nicknames. It is a commonplace, if somewhat exaggerated, that the Macanese are known by their nicknames. Thus each person,

with his or her idiosyncrasies, is truly identified and given an individual label which, ironically, also conveys a sense of belonging to the community, for better or for worse. Nicknames can range from Cemitério Yong-Hin [“Yong-Hin Cemetery”], the brothers Duro-duro e Mólí-Mólí [“Hardy-Hardy” and “Limpy-Limpy”], Esqueleto [“Skeleton”], Maria-Já-Se-Vê [“Maria Let’s See”], Pêndulo [“Pendulum”], Quarenta-Seis [“Forty-Six”] nicknames that portray the Macanese sense of humor, malice, and sharp social observations of everything and everyone.

For obvious reasons, all the names included in this section are intended for the record, rather than to identify specific people. There has been no intention to target any particular person; rather, to pay homage to that simple yet complex figure: the *maquista chapa do*.

1. Unusual Christian names

Abundância	Astéria
Adalberto	Ataúfo
Adalrico	Aulisa
Adeodato	Auriza
Adroaldo	Balbina
Áfra	Basilida
Agapito	Beannina
Agripina	Belgina
Albérico	Beliza
Aldegundes	Belizário
Aldevina	Beltra
Alpio	Bemvinda
Almênia	Benício(a)
Almídia	Bertolina
Amabilia	Blandina
Amandina	Bomfilho
Anália	Bórgia
Ananias	Borromeu
Anardo	Bráulia
Andrónico	Brazildo
Anfrite	Brício
Aprígio	Cacilda
Aquilânia	Câncio
Argemiro	Cantídio
Argentina	Canuta
Arnantina	Capitolina
Arquibaldo	Capristano
Arguiviclínio	Carciano
Artimídoro	Carmelinda
Artimísia	Carmelito

Cassiano
 Catalina
 Catulânio
 Celanira
 Celorino
 Certal
 Cezarião
 Cinfônia
 Circulina
 Ciriaco
 Cirilo
 Clariza
 Clélio
 Clodomiro
 Clodolfo
 Clorina
 Corfilha
 Corfira
 Coriolano
 Corsina
 Crescência(o)
 Cresmilda
 Crisanto
 Crismila
 Crispim
 Crispiniano
 Cundegundes
 Cupertino
 Damasceno
 Daurisia
 Délcia

Deleimina
 Demetrio
 Demisina
 Dermelinda
 Dermina
 Desidério
 Despondoleur
 Didimo
 Dinamérica
 Dombelo
 Domiciano
 Domicilia
 Domitília
 Donnolo
 Dorindo
 Drusila
 Dulcelino
 Dulcino
 Edelberto
 Edeltrudes
 Edriz
 Elcrida
 Elcazar
 Elesina
 Eleutério
 Eliseu
 Elizário
 Elnora
 Elióia
 Elvídio
 Emerenciana

Emérico
 Emerita
 Emiliana
 Engrácia
 Epitânia
 Epigâmio
 Ercilia
 Ercina
 Ernádio
 Ernila
 Ermina
 Erondina
 Esméria
 Esnaida
 Esperidião
 Estelca
 Estênio
 Esterbino
 Esritio
 Etelberto
 Etelmira
 Etelvira
 Eudóxia
 Eufásia
 Eufônia
 Eufosina
 Euquerio
 Euquíria
 Eusígnio
 Eustáquio
 Eustrógia

Eusvergílio
 Euveglida
 Evândole
 Everdina
 Ezilda
 Favorino
 Felisbino
 Filinto
 Filoteia
 Firminiano
 Flória
 Floriberto
 Floriza
 Fortino
 Frutuoso
 Fulgencio
 Galvino
 Gaudêncio
 Gaudioso
 Geovânia
 Geralberto
 Glafira
 Glicéria
 Goares
 Guardiato
 Gumesindeo
 Gúrtio
 Heliodoro
 Hermância
 Hermerina
 Hermilo

Hernipo
 Hermócrates
 Hildalinda
 Hildebrando
 Himócrates
 Hipátia
 Honorina
 Horto
 Hotildes
 Idefonso
 Ildegarde
 Iluminada
 Inésia
 Ioncl
 Iraida
 Irénio(a)
 Isalina
 Isilda
 Ismália
 Isménia
 Ivásio
 Jesuína
 Jorgínia
 Josino(a)
 Juliana
 Julita
 Laertes
 Laurência
 Lavínia
 Lealmidas
 Lenilda

Leocádio(a)
 Leona
 Leôncio
 Leonelina
 Leonídea
 Leonílio
 Leonisa
 Leontina
 Leovigildo(a)
 Levínia
 Libânio
 Libia
 Libório
 Licénio
 Licínio
 Lidina
 Lidivina
 Lindamira
 Lindoro
 Lizaura
 Ludovina(o)
 Lusolinda
 Mâncio(a)
 Marmétrio
 Maurílio
 Meinardo
 Mejelina
 Melânia
 Melciades
 Melécio
 Melentina

Melquiades
 Metrodora
 Milentina
 Milíia
 Milvina
 Minervino
 Nazário
 Nepomuceno
 Nicásio
 Nicéforo
 Numa
 Oiderico
 Onófre
 Osmia
 Osmínia
 Ofília
 Paciência
 Panfilio
 Pancrácio
 Parisia
 Parménio
 Pascásio
 Pascoela
 Patrocínio
 Paulico
 Pelágia
 Perpétuo
 Petrona
 Petronila
 Plácida
 Plínio

Pomplio
 Porcida
 Possidônio
 Priamo
 Prisco
 Procópio
 Próculo
 Prosdócimo
 Prudêncio
 Prudente
 Pulqueria
 Pulquíria
 Querubina
 Quintera
 Quirino
 Quitéria(o)
 Ramildo
 Régis
 Remegino
 Remígio
 Renovato
 Revogata
 Rigoberto
 Rosaloína
 Rosaura
 Rubina
 Rubye
 Saladino
 Satiro
 Sátirio
 Saturrino(a)

Saxoferato	Torquato
Secundino	Tranquilino
Sedaliza	Tropos
Segisfredo	Túlia(o)
Scidônio	Ubaldo
Selmira	Ubaldo
Selônio	Udilia
Séptimo	Uladislau
Seráfia	Ulima
Seralina	Ulrica
Serrapiana	Umbelina
Sidérico	Urbina
Sigismundo	Ursina
Simiana	Ursulina
Simôa	Vassalo
Simplicio(a)	Vérico
Sinibaldo	Veridiana
Sulpícia	Vicência
Teço	Violante
Temiro	Vitaliano
Tenório	Voltaire
Teobaldo	Xisto
Teodolina	Zaida
Teotónio	Zelina
Terêncio	Zelindo(o)
Terezina	Zelindra
Tibúrcio	Zilhão
Tílio	Zocé
Tolentino	Zófrimo
Tomásia	Zorina
Torbio	

2. Family names

A-Bén	Ato
Acaio	Atúto
À-Chai	Bachai
Àchnico	Béba
Acho	Bebé
Achnuce	Béca
Achueho	Bécas
Adé	Béni
Ading	Ber
Ado	Béti
A-Fét	Betita
À-Fí	Beto
A-Fú	Bibico
Ajú	Bicho
Alica	Bitá
Alichai	Bitchi or Bitchim
Alichi	Bítchi
Aling	Caco
A-Lú	Calim
Aneng	Calinho
Anica	Calito
Anina	Calo
Aninha	Caló
À-Nu	Calóssi
A-Pái	Ch'ông-Ch'ông
A-Pái	Châi-Châi
A-Pi	Chaine
A-Ti	Charly
A-Tó	Chencho

Chente	Fó-Fio	Júni-Boy	Mina
Cheubi	Frédi	Láli	Miro
Chicha	Fredo	Lalo	Mui-mui
Chichi	Gabi	Lano	Naió
Chichita	Gêge	Lélé	Naldo
Chicho	Gege (Jeje)	Lélo	Nandinha
Chichóni	Geio (Jeio)	Licas	Nando
Chinto	Geni	Lilit	Nano
Chiquito	Geminha	Lilito	Nari
Chiu-chiu	Giga	Lita	Néca
Chúcho	Gigi	Lito	Néco
Cóque	Gigui	Litos	Néné
Cuca	Gija	Lóli	Néni
Dado	Giraffe	Lúdi	Nêta
Delfe	Gito	Lulú	Néti
Dête	Gugo	Manachai	Néu-néu
Dico	Gusing	Mancas	Nico
Didi	Guta	Mano	Nina
Didi	Guto	Manú	Ninho
Dim-dim	Icha	Marizinha	Nini
Doobee	Ichi	Marica	Nimito
Dudú	Ico	Marichai	Nino
Dúdu	Inha	Mariçú	Ninótkka
Édi	Ito	Ména	Nita
Édo	Janjám	Mica	Nito
Éto	Jéca	Mico	Nôi-Nôí
Fáti	Jéri	Miguelim	Nónó
Fi	Jóni	Miguelito	Óli
Filinha	Jozico	Mimi	Paco
Filó	Jujú	Mimi	Panchito
Fina-chai	Júni	Mimita	Peca

Pedrico	Tominho
Pedrito	Tony
Picará	Tóto
Pipa	Yaca
Piu-piu	Zeca
Pom-pom	Zequinhas
Piechi	Zete
Puchito	Zézé
Quitinha	Zinha
Réji	Zinho
René	Zito
Rique	
Ri-Ri	
Róge	
Sonny	
Sussú	
Taco	
Táncho	
Tato	
Telé	
Tereng	
Téri	
Tété	
Tico	
Tico-Tico	
Tim-tim	
Tininha	
Tone	
Toncca	
Tonico	
Tonim	

3. Nicknames¹

Abibe	Anão
Abissínio	Angelão
Abú?	Antigonço
À-Ch'á	Apacho
A-Chát	Apa-fêde
Acho-Bolacho	A-Pái-Sâm (fam.)
Achúchi	Apan-Có
A-Ki-Ki	A-Pâng
À-Kó-Pê-Fêde ³	Apinha
Alan-Delon	Âp-Keok ⁵
Alau	Âp-Keok-Pau
Al-Di-La ⁴	A-Tâi
Alenão	Atão
Ali-babá	Ateu
Alipâm	Atú-Chong
Almirante-Lodo	À-Ú
A-Mó	A-Uí
A-Mong	Avô
Ana Boonaga	Avó loi lá
	Babú
	Banana
	Batata
	Bazuka
	Beatá ⁶

¹ The English names provided in the footnotes are a literal translation of the original nicknames. They have been included with the sole purpose of giving the reader a better understanding of the original flavour and meaning.

² “*Grandfather*”.

³ “*The eldest brother with smelly feet*”.

⁴ Who was very fond of a song with this title that was popular in the late 1950s.

⁵ “*Dick feet*”, describing how his feet looked when he walked.

⁶ “*Fag-End*”, who smoked cigarettes down to the very last drag.

Bebé-Branco	Calito-Maluco	Cháchcha	Chico-Mano ¹⁷
Bebé-Gordo	Canivete	Chainito	Chico-Memina ¹⁸
Bebé-Preto	Capão	ChangKeng-Meng	Chico-Mente ¹⁹
Bêbé-Rato	Capela	Châng-Pâu	Chico-Micróbio ²⁰
Bécho	Capi-Chai ⁹	Chá-Siu	Chico-Pangalhadas
Béri-béri	Capigalo	Châu-Ké	Chico-Pari-Rato
Betita	Cára-de-aco ¹⁰	Chéca	Chico-Pêlo-Pé
Bexigoso-em-dois-segundos	Carambola	Chéna	Chico-Pé-Pesado
Bi or Bi-Bosco or Bôscá	Carapanu	Chia	Chico-Preto
Bitá-Cacai	Caréca-I-etrado ¹¹	Chí-ehi	Chico-Rapariga
Boca-Fêde	Cascais	Chiehi-Pái	Chico-Tau Nai
Bocage	Catamonte or Carta-Monte ¹²	Chico-Afilito	Chico-Tau-Tau
Bôí	Câu-Sât	Chico-Bate-Pé	Chico-Teta ²¹
Boi-Apis	Cemitério-Vông-Hin ¹³	Chico-Chai	Chili-Ponta-Cêu
Bolo-Bolo	Ch'át T'ong or Hông Ch'át	Chico-Direi ¹⁴	Chincha
Bombordo-estibordo ⁷	Ch'át-Sâi	Chico-Fân-Chiu	Chinguiço
Bon-Beuf	Ch'ông-Mei-Mei	Chico-Fi-Sen	Chinto
Boneca	Ch'ôn-Tóí-Azul	Chicóia	Chiquitium
Branca-de-Neve		Chico-Lao-Sung	Chiriti
Bucha		Chicolât	
Caca-Minas		Chico-Madame	
Cacatura		Chico-Maluco ¹⁵	
Café		Chico-Mama ¹⁶	
Cai-Cai			
Calito-T'áu-Kai ⁸			

⁷ "Larboard-Starboard", a woman whose buttocks were heavy enough to make her body swing from side to side when walking.

⁸ "Caitio, the chicken thief".

⁹ "Little Capi", brother of "Tai Capi" ("Big Capi").

¹⁰ "Speech Face", who wouldn't smile under any circumstances.

¹¹ "Bald-Lawyer".

¹² "Carry-the-mountain", a direct translation into Maquista of "Toi San", the Cantonese name for Tamaguni Barbosa District, in the northern part of Macao.

¹³ Who used to go to the cemetery to collect "yong hin", a maggot that he used as fishing bait.

¹⁴ "Chico-how-should-I-put-it", who started almost every sentence with "Como direi..." ("How should I put it").

¹⁵ "Crazy-Chico".

¹⁶ "Chico-Breast", brother of "Chico-Teta" ("Chico-Tit").

¹⁷ "Big-Brother-Chico".

¹⁸ "Chico-Little-Girl".

¹⁹ "Chico-ly", who, whenever possible, would exhaustively, tirelessly and abusively, make use of adverbs.

²⁰ "Chico-Microbe", who was obsessed with the wild idea that everywhere is infested with viruses and bacteria.

²¹ "Chico-Tit", brother of "Chico-Mama" ("Chico-Breast").

Chiviti	Fantochêro
Chorão	Farelo
Chou-Fú	Farak
Chü-Chai or Pequenetótiis	Fei-Chü
Chichu	Fei-Tut
Chupa-Dêdo ²²	Ferro-o-bico
Cindarella-Stepsister ²³	Fó-Ché-Tau
Conchita	Gafanfoto
Coxo	Garrafã
Crocodilo	General
Cü-de-Chumbo	Goio
Cü-de-Pato	Gong-Gong
Dairy Farm	Gozo-Bêbé
Dee Jay	Hác-Kuai-Chai
Dêe Tau-Tau	Half-Man ²⁵
Dica	Hâm I Pô ²⁶
Doutor-Rosca	Iann Chi Ku
Duro-Duro ²⁴	Leong-Ch'ung-T'au
Esqueleto	Leong-Mé-Si
Esica	Ito Cagai
Fân-fân	Jacaré
Fantasma	Jambulâm
	Jannes-Dean
	Jap
	Japonês

²² "Thumb-Sucker", who carried on this habit until he was nineteen years old.

²³ Who was ugly in comparison with her sister, just like the stepsister in the popular fairytale.

²⁴ "Hardy-hardy", brother of Môle-Môle ("Limpy-Limpy").

Jo-achim	Leong-Ch'ung-T'au
João-Faz-Fato ²⁷	Leong-Mé-Si
João-Môco	Ito Cagai
José Conde	Jacaré
José-Carda-Sôm	Jambulâm
José-Chiripo	Jannes-Dean
José-dos-Bigodes ²⁸	Jap
José-Taludo	Japonês
Kâi-Chông ²⁹	
Kâi-Kâi	
Kâi-P'ou	
Kilo	
King-Kong	
Lalau	
Lât Fú	
Lat-T'ât-Fei	
Lausim	
Leng-Tong-Kuang (fam.)	
Lingua-de-Ferro ³⁰	
Litro	
Lobumba	

²⁷ "João, the suit maker", a Chinese tailor, well known in the Portuguese community.

²⁸ "Moustache-José", who was very proud of his bushy moustache.

²⁹ "Chicken-Bug" in Cantonese, who was a great fan of prostitutes (referred to locally as "chicken").

³⁰ "Iron-Tongue", who was renowned for his exceptional skills as a lover.

Ló-Pak	Maria-Acheng
Lou-Fu-Chai	Maria-Já-Se-Vê ³³
Luz-Tou-Niu	Maria-Roda-Baixo
Maccaco	Maria-Tranca
Maccaco-velho	Mari-Rako
Má-Chai-Siqueira	Mar-Picado
Maco	Mau-Cristão
Madame Machado ³¹	Mau-Si-Kón or Mau-Kón
Madre	
Ma-Mio-Ngân	
Mamute ³²	
Manetas (fam.)	
Manêe	
Manga	
Mano Mono	
Maria Azul	
Maria Trelé	

³¹ She was a very popular teacher of French.

³² "Mammoth", who was extremely hairy.

³³ "Maria-Let's-See", who would never give a prompt answer to any question.

Máu-Yong	Olimpopot
Max	One-eyed-Jack
Mendonçada (fam.)	Ôvo-Estrelado
Meno-Niu-Pun	Padeiro
Minchi	Padre
Ministro	Padre-Tareco
Min-Pau	Pai-de-boj ³⁷
Moca	Pak-Kuai
Môcho	Palito
Môli-Môli ³⁴	Pancraciada (fam.)
Môlo	Papa-Charruto ³⁸
Monkey-Roza	Papaia
Monteiro-das-Barbas	Paqueta
Mordaga	Parado-Corido
Mou-Chák-Tong ³⁵	Pát Chau P ³⁹
Mou-Si-Fât ³⁶	Pau-Pau
Mugica or Mujica	Pau-Preto
Mula	Pé-de-Bambu
Nerú	Petro-Mé-Mé
Ngau-Pin	Pê-Grosso ⁴⁰
Nhé-nhé	Peixe
Nina-Fêde	
Nolascada (fam.)	
Olho-de-boi	

³⁴ “*Limpy-limpy*”, brother of Duro-Duro (“*Hardy-hardy*”).

³⁵ “*Mao-tse-Tung*”, who resembled the old Chairman.

³⁶ “*Xo-Ban*”.

³⁷ “*Ox-Daddy*”, who herded the oxen that carried the drinking water to the old Conde S. Januário Hospital, when there was a water shortage.

³⁸ “*Cigar-Eater*”, who used to dress like a man and has a passion for cigars.

³⁹ “*Octopus*” in Cantonese.

⁴⁰ “*Thick-Foar*”

Pândulo ⁴¹	Rosalhada (fam.)
Penico-de-ouro	Rui-Tôrto
Pequenái	Russo (Ruço)
Pequiníatis	Sábu
Perrí-Depenado	Sai-K-ó-Zéze
Pi-chop ⁴²	Saltia
Pinéu	Samari
Pinky	Sân-Chá
Pinóia	San-Keng-Lok
Pintoca	Santé
Piohlo	Shit-Man ⁴⁵
Pisco	Si-T’ap-Kóí
Pivête	Só-P’au
Põe-te-a-pau	Só-Pí
Pôpo (fam.)	Sousa-Barbeiro
Preto	Sousa-Corneta
Quarenta-seis ⁴³	Sousa-Maneta
Quêu-quêu	Superman
Radar ⁴⁴	T’in-Kái
	T’ou-Chai
	Tableu ⁴⁶
	Tai-Capi ⁴⁷
	Tái-Ch’ak

⁴¹ “*Pendulum*”, who used to rock his body from side to side when walking, just as the nickname suggests.

⁴² An employee of the old Macao Lyceum, whose job it was to record teachers’ absences by putting a chop in the register.

⁴³ “*Forty-Six*”, which was, according to gossip, her bust measurement.

⁴⁴ Just like the nickname’s original meaning, he picked up everything, from a distance and even in advance.

⁴⁵ Who had the extremely bad luck of stopping his motorbike just above a sewer when it burst.

⁴⁶ Who was known to pronounce the French word “tableau” in the Portuguese way.

⁴⁷ See *Capit-Chai*.

Tai-Ko-Zéze ⁴⁸	Tira Pum ⁵²
Tai-hin-Ngau	Tirtia
Tai-Min-Pau	Tôto
Tai-Nin-P'ô ⁴⁹	Tôn Tôn
Tai-Só	Tórtia
Tá-Lán-Tin-Wá ⁵⁰	Tóóó
Tancachói (fam.)	Toura
Tancareiro	Treme-treme ⁵³
Tan-Tan	Tufâm
Táp-Siac Sisters	Very-Good-Chipido (fam.) ⁵⁴
Tarrigue	Vong-Chau
Tartaruga	Whiskey
Tarzan	Zeca-Coxo
Tau-Fu-Kok	Zé-China
Tau-Nén	Zé-Nove-Nomes
Têta-Chai ⁵¹	Zé-Taludo
Tico-Tico	Zito Maluco
Tilipum	
Tin Kâi	

⁴⁸ “Big-Zeze”. Although not related to Sai-ko-Zeze (“Little-Zeze”), these two Josés were neighbours, so they were distinguished by older (Tai-Ko) and younger (Sai-Ko).

⁴⁹ “Big-Breasts” in Cantonese.

⁵⁰ “Phone-Cracker”.

⁵¹ “Little-Ty”, who was flat-chested.

⁵² “Fast-Shooter”, who was very proud to have fired 36 shots in a row.

⁵³ “Shaky-shaky”, who shivered and trembled all over when irritated.

⁵⁴ According to one version, the nickname was originated from a comment that one of the sisters had made about a hat displayed in a boutique: “Very good...mas un-poco chipido” (“very nice, but it’s flat though”).

TITLE

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